PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

No. 54,091.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 7-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
1st June	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL	6934	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	6092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals. Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	480	700	320	500
Liverpool	550	900	470	790	420	640
London *via* Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Line	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 5	May 12	May 17	June 14
*	Newby Hall	4,388	" 13	" 26	June 6	" 30
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 21	" 28	July 3	July 29
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 8	Aug. 29
	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	" 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 23
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 29	" 30	" 1
	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,703	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	" 19	Dec. 12
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 27	" 6	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th May	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 9th May	9 a.m.	Gutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd May	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 6th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th May, calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTTALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	14th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5835	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA. AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3999	G. Damianovich	25th June.

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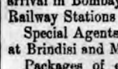
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Gucchi	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dedero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*KAISER	2724	von. Holdt	16th May 1907.
REICHSTAG	2035	Ihle	27th " "
*BUNDESRATH	2086	Greiwe	6th June "
SOMALI	2955	Birch	17th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DARMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

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For Torturing and Disfiguring Humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when the usual remedies, and even physicians, fail.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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The Campaign Watch, Half-hunter	70	0
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The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

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The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hong Kong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S NEW LIST OF FICTION.

Paper, Re. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Long Road. By John Oxenham.
Adam's Clay. By Cosmo Hamilton.
The Secret. By Phillips Oppenheim.
Agony Terrace. By Major Arthur Griffiths.
Painted Rock. By Morley Roberts.
The Sundered Streams. By Reginald Tarrer.
The Pointing Finger. By "Rita."
Evolution of Katherine. By E. Temple Thurston, (Cloth only).
Springtime. By H. C. Bailey.
Twixt Sword and Glove. By A. C. Gunter.
London Lovers. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
The Sacrifice. By Alphonse Courlander.
Little Essen. By L. R. Crockett.
The Love Stone. By Alice and Claude Askew, (Cloth only, Rs. 2-3).
The Memoirs of Ronald Love. By Mary E. Mann.
The Fighting Chance. By Roberts W. Chambers.
In the Cause of Freedom. By Arthur W. Marchmont.
Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason. (Cloth only)
The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet. (Cloth only).
The Luck of the Leura. By Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Baxter Family. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Sir Nigel. By Canon Doyle.
Venus and the Woodman. By Vincent Brown.
His People. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
Old Fireproof. By Owen Rhoscomyl.
Life's Shop Window. By Victoria Cross. (Cloth only)
The Diamond Ship. By Max Pemberton.
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.
The Soul Stealer. By Ranger Gull.
In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells.
The Red Burgee. By Morley Roberts.
Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock.
The House of Cobwebs. By George Gissing.
A Maid and Her Money. By J. S. Fletcher.
Selma. By Lucas Cleeve.
Councils of the Night. By Lucas Cleeve.
Rezanov. By Gertrude Atherton.
Sir John Constantine. By A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Spanish Necklace. By B. M. Croker. (Cloth only, Rs. 2-3).
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.

TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

We have a large assortment of novels which we are offering at 12 as. paper cover and Rs. 2-4 cloth cover.

USE DICHROIC INK.

AGENTS:
THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akbari Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed ticking's, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Bull Twines, &c.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,

35, MEADOW STREET.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AGENTS:—
"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION." Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.
Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Money School.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF
MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

F. CABRAL & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held in the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, on THURSDAY, 9th May, at 6 P.M.

J. CAMERON,
Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the First day of July, 1907, for the SUPPLY of THREE AIR COMPRESSOR CYLINDERS by Messrs. Walker Bros. Wigan.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

APPLICATIONS are invited by May 15th 1907, for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95, Part I, of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 19th April, 1906.

R. B. STEWART,
Inspector General of Police.
POONA, 27TH APRIL, 1907.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will start on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May. ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 4th May.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 6th May, at 6.30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Subscription, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned. Rules, 1906-1907.

E. M. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary for Hockey,
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL 1907.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Eighteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 18th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND at the rate Rs. 6 per Share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday the 6th May 1907, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Eighteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 18th April, 1007, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Friday, the 3rd May, 1907, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of April 1907 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907,

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the 12th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 18th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share, (free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Friday the 3rd May 1907, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.,

OF

105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

BOMBAY DEPOT, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER SEASON STOCK
GOODS AND REMNANTS
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE DEPOT
ON
Tuesday, May 7th, 1907,
AND
Wednesday, May 8th, 1907,
Between the hours of 9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the DEPOT will be OPEN to MEMBERS only and on the SECOND DAY to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Arms, Crest, Monogram, or Address Dies ENGRAVED IN BEST STYLE.

	Rs. a.
Crest Sunk in Steel... ... ... from	6 0
Crest and Motto ... ... ,,	8 0
Crest and Monogram ... ... ,,	10 0
Monograms only ... ... ,,	5 0
Address, one line, any style ... ... ,,	3 8
Address, two lines, any style ... ... ,,	5 0

Sketches are only charged when a Die is not ordered. Best workmanship guaranteed.

Relief Stamping and Embossing.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

Visiting Cards, Plates and Printing.

100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, or Regiment, charged Re. 1-0 per line Extra. These rates are for thick or thin Cards.

Visiting Cards printed from Plates already engraved.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards...	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards	2 0

Note Paper Stamped in Gold or Bronzes
and Illuminated in proper Colours.

High Class Printing.

Every description of Letterpress Printing undertaken and executed in best style at moderate prices.
Estimates and information on application.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
STATIONERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

HAPPY SUMMER.

Hats, (trimmed and untrimmed) Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Silks, Satins, Umbrellas, Corsets, Hosiery, Woollen and Cotton Dress Materials, etc., etc. Frocks, Hoods, Cloaks, Bonnets, etc., etc. Ties, Bows, Collars, Braces, Twill Shirts, Hats, etc., etc.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

The Lowest Prices and the Best Goods. We don't praise our prices and goods. Please visit once and you will be sure.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, best Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD

Light Pastry

Plain pastry for all purposes will *always* be light and digestible if a little of BROWN & POLSON'S

'Paisley Flour'

be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.

One part to twelve of ordinary flour is enough.

The result will surprise you.

Try it now!

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, Re. 1 take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a SMART and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

ONE ACRE Frontage Building Plots FOR SALE at Aundh Road, Kirkee, with pucca built structures. Price competitive. Apply "B" on premises.

EUROPEAN Piece-goods Importing Firm REQUIRES SALARIED YOUNGMAN, for printed and Fancy Goods, with fair knowledge of the styles. One who has already worked the business need only apply. Address No. 852, C/o "Bombay Gazette"

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING CO., 35, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BULBS—DAHLIAS, Choice, Pompon and Cactus Sorts, Begonias, Gloxinias, Achemenes, &c., in healthy condition just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"LU-LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm the supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fe-Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs 4 Post free.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas: Thereafter for three months, 4 annas Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy A. ras 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 13-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and repeative tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WILLOW DUST.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Rehmani Mills, Ltd., at Lalpinestone Road, Parel by order of the Agents of the said Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Jamsetjee Cawasjee Todiwala, to whom it was sold on contract for 1907-1908:

A large lot of Willow dust lying ready and also for her production of this waste upto 31st December, 1908.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Ry. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and black-wood household, drawing room, dining room and bedroom furniture such as cabinets, easy-chairs, Jail-made chairs, verandah furniture, hanging and wall lamps, marble-topped west-hand and dressing tables, almirahs, iron bedsteads with mattresses, child's iron cot, clothes-press, coal stove, Beck's microscope, D.B. gun in case, by Ashby, London, pictures, crockery ware, hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. G. POWELL, Esq. The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, almirah chest-of-drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, iron safe; bedsteads, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, photographic camera, 1 S. B. 400-bore cordite magazine rifle.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office sligram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esmailjee Buildings, opposite the Opium Warehouses, and next to Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s Workshops, in Bank Street, Fort, (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding square and oval dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner-waggons, meatsafes, filter, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, writing tables easychairs, brass bedsteads, child's cradle by Benjamin, mirrored door and panel almirahs and cup-boards, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, office tables, book cases, partition screens, wall brackets, coir and China mattings, windproof lamps, bungalow piano by Rose and Co., square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, specially built for India, etc., the property of Messrs. J. Aspinwall, H. Gawthorne, R. G. Cope and A. C. Otto.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD MAY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 Large size fire proof iron "Chatwood" safe, of the latest improvements, with a small safe inside, for better security.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following articles:—

One ruby hoop ring, one brooch set with pearls one pair of shawls, one silver bowel in sandalwood box one silver spade with sandalwood handle in blackwood box one silver kurpa, silver gulab pash and a tardans 51 iron tea trays, etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of furniture consisting of chairs, easychairs, bookcase, teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet-toned grand piano by "Collard and Collard," pictures, iron bedsteads, etc.,

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

726—3 ases each 12 pieces Hitchcock patternlamps.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOURED VELVETS AND WOOL SATIN.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Yassim Turkey & Co:—

Ex. S. S. "Neidanfels."

604. K. B. B. No. 6641 44—4 cases coloured velvets.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Gangadas Moolji:—

Ex. S. S. "Tannanfels."

667 and 668. K. B. B. No. 6778 and 6780—2 cases Wool satin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 3RD MAY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEROLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms (where the whole of the property has been removed), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the household furniture of Mr. J. V. Young, of B. B. & C. I. Railway consisting of drawing-room sofa, easy chair, tea chair, double mirror door almirahs, clothes-press, chest-of-drawers, dining chairs, dining tables, sideboard, elegantly designed teapoys, writing table, iron bedsteads, carpets, lamps, perambulator, etc. Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1907.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons **Free Services** of a duly **qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon** from **various Eye Hospitals of Europe.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY
F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,

By ALLEN RAINE,
AUTHOR OF
"A Welsh Singer." "By Berwen Banks,"
"Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch,"
"Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED

A THIRD OFFICER for Burmah Oil Co.'s Tanker. Only smart, capable man need apply to—

SHAW, WALLACE & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co.,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & C

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Brighton 2,375 tons, Captain G Higginbotham sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The steamer Lorne, 2,609 tons Captain W F Atkinson will sail to-day for Mormugoa in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,339 tons Captain C Scott sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Abergeldie 2,438 tons Captain W Keith sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart 2,295 tons, Captain T Walker sailed yesterday for Avonmouth and Mary Ports with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3,041 tons Captain S Beer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and coal.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company have made an addition to their fleet, by bringing a new steamer to Bombay named Kalika, of 80 tons which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Dartmouth, under the Command of Captain A C Flanders.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 934 tons Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Baldock Yeo, Robertson, Archibald and Leach, Miss N C Premji 2 natives and 334 deck.

On and after the 2nd instant the temporary light notified on the 12th April will be discontinued and a white occulting light will be exhibited from the North Channel Beacon situated on the south side of the Dock Channel, Bombay Harbour; at a height of 20 feet above the level of H. W. O. S. Tides. This light will replace the fixed white light hitherto shown in this position.

The period of the occultations will be light 4 seconds; eclipse 2 seconds; and it will be visible from the same bearings as the old light viz.—N. 40° W. through W. S. and E. to N. 69° E.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Heusage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Climdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 2.

Bulimba	1607 McLean	M M & Co
Crumlier	2744 Milburn	W & A G & Co
Flamingo	2150 Mackintosh	Corry Rivs & Co
Goalpara	1358 Morrison	M M & Co
Glendon Hall	2568 Tyson	K Nixon & Co
Malta	6620 Peters	M'Gregor & Co
Madura	1373 Elson	M M & Co
Nasori	911 Primrose	B & P S N Co
Onpenta	3420 Hill	M M & Co
Oriental	2853 Lewellin	P & O Co
Redcastle	1339 Thle	Durban 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Siren	1675 Kendall	M M & Co
Kalika	80 Flanders	Bo S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	9-5	K N & Co
C & R	Shitheel	2905	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5	W & A G & Co
K	Sultan	1791	Ulrich	Mar	3-5	A Strandes
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull vis K'chi	7-5	P Mair & Co
O	Xema	446	Mahomed	K'chi	4-5	Shah S N Co
H W V D						
Lhasa		936	McDiarmed	K'chi	3-5	M M & Co
M W D D						
Produce		743	Winsers	Durban	11-5	Glade & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Lhasa	McDiarmed	Karachi, Apr 29
1	Kalika	Flanders	Dartsmouth, Mar 21
2	Clan Macpherson	Beer	Liverpool, Apr 6

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Dumra	Tulbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	Brighton	Higginbotham	Karachi

The following vessel obtained her portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Lorne, Atkinson, for Mormugoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
27	Soombawa	T Schdurmann	Sabang Bay
	Newbridge	J Notman	Bombay
	Lindula	E J Davis	Rangoon
	Irrimore	J Soeberg	Kamaran Hr
	Obra	F R Cammack	Bombay
	Syriam	W J Den Guy	Rangoon
	Alcana	D Morgan	Colombo
24	Japan	J Olifent	Hongkong
	Cromwell	H B Scheel	Madras
	Faint Oswald	E Bennett	—
	Fengold	C Axelson	Belfa
	Sanctoria	W Ward	Colombo
	Brand	M Evenson	Akyab
		DEPARTURES.	
30	Lichtenfels	H Wallhorn	Rhurg & B'men
	Quilos	J Anderson	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Clan Line Finlay Muir and Co Clan Macleod, left Suez on the morning of the 1st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, arrived at London on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Killick, Nixon and Co's steamer City of Karachi, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 2,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—104 bales wool, A H Bundalley, 260 cwts brass and copper old, G Abdool Hoosein, 86 bales wool, Ebjee Shewjee.

Chancellor s—100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 270 tons, manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee, 60 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

Huntsman s—107 cwt turmeric R Jiwandas.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—336 lbs ivory A Visram.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—150 bales yarns J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—476 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—6 pots lemongrass oil M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—456 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, D Nagjee and Co; 620 bales cotton, Frier de Saone and Co; 48 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 210 cwts mustarseed, Baner and Krause; 26 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 96 cwts mustarseed, Baner and Krause, 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sirocco s—2,381 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Huntsman s—16,005 cwts poppyseed, and 2,682 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton Vatchaghandy and Sons; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—650 bales cotton, Bomjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,000 cwts weedseeds Baner and Krause; 1,210 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 324 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 376 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 330 bales cotton, Kwart Latham and Co; 230 cwt turmerce R Jewandas and Co.

Itola s—2,653 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, K Hurmukhani and Co; 165 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 60 bales hemp P Bhimjee 200 cwts poppyseed and 405 cwts ajwanseed, Worman and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, Tyabji and Co; 300 bales cotton fly C Hirji and Co.

Rotenfels s—990 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,210 bales cotton. The Bombay Company, 55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1,253 cwts myrabollams, Lehutrart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Rottenfels s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—30 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1 case piece-goods, Kober and Kohn, 1 case silk yarn, Kober and Kohn.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Asia s—20 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—1,000 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 800 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 600 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,750 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malta s—100 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 240 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Malta s—1,400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—93 bales twist C Bhowanidas; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—296 bales twist, O Ebrahim and Co.

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 1.] [BOMBAY, *May* 2,

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	85⅝	un	chgd
3 do.	Rentes	95	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	99⅛	un	chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	85½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		30⅛		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	30½		⅛
Do.	in New York	65⅞		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris		25·15½	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. Berlin	20·47½		¼
Do.	do. do. New York	4·88½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate		4%	Since	25 Apl
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅛%	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3⅛%	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅛%	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅛%	⅛	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2½%		
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2½%		

Amount paid into the Bank of England ..... £75,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16 d, unchanged.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000—

Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 2,10,000 " " to Bombay,
" 4,60,000 " " to Madras,

Rs. 11,20,000 at 1s. 4 1/16 d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 7,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 27,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 38,80,000 at 1s. 4 3/32 d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·11

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 76,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras, Rs. 4,40,000 at 1s. 4 1/16 d.
Transfers on Bombay ... Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 5/16 d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	...	...	...	Steady
Futures	...	...	...	Firm
East Indian	...	...	...	Quiet
Manchester	...	...	...	Firm
Total Sales	...	...	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			...	500
Imports	...	...	...	.....
Mid-Americans	...	...	...	6·56 + 12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			...	10 1/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·11	6·06	6·02	5·92
+09	+10	+09	+09
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·85	5·77	5·75	5·74
+08	+07	+07	+07

Jan.-Feb. 5·73

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	16,000
Do. do. last year	...	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Do. to Continent	...	5,000

Spot Cotton—11·55 + 10

Futures—Month of July 10·21 + 05 (Advanced owing to firm cables and bull support and short covering.)
Do. do. Dec. 10·32—07

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11¼ + ⅛
Futures—Month of July 11·51 + 26
Do. do. Aug. 11·21

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

WHEAT.

Red Karachi ... ... 30/ old Terms, May-June, Hamburg Sellers Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujerat per 413 lbs. 35% ex-ship 54 May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 35% ex-ship 52½ May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 50½ May-June—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quieter.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½—May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6⅛ unchanged

SUGAR:—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12-3.
Months of Shipment.—July August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 4s 10d.—Sellers.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers £110 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9½

Bar Iron:—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 17 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

arrivals "Clan Maclin" "Mikado" "Ernest Simons."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Sovereigns	Rs. 720	Muscat	Madura	Comptoir National
Gold Coins	120			
Rupees	3,160			
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Muscat	Madura	Mack Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Bushire	Madura	Mack Mackenzie & Co
3 Bundles Rupees	5,400	Abbas	Madura	D Rajaram
1 Parcel Silver	52	London	Oceana	Yokohama Specie Bank
1 Bundle Sovereigns	1,500	Jeddah	Majidi	H A H Mahomed
Gold Coins	2,775			
Rupees	1,000			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING,] 2ND MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bengal rate was yesterday reduced to 6 per cent. per annum, and the Bank of Bombay rate was reduced to 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The Exchange Market opened quiet at 1/4 3/32 T.T. and 1/4 1/16 on demand, but these rates only lasted a very short time, the market ultimately settling down to 1/4 1/16 T. T. and 1/4 3/32 on demand,—the credit rate being general at 1/4 5/16 3 months' sight. The Bazaar dealers were moderate buyers of Bank bills for the mail and in the absence of private bills the credit rate gave way and several Banks offered to buy for the mail at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight before the close and secured any mail bills that were offered. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 1/16 d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 3/32 d.
Credits—	3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/32 d. to 3/32.
Do.	6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32 d.
Do.	3 months' sight—Francs	171
Do.	3 months' sight—Marks	139½
Hongkong—	30 days' sight ...	157
Yokohama—	30 days' sight ...	149½
Shanghai—	30 days' sight ...	215.

Government Paper:—

The Market has been firm to day. At opening there were buyers at 98 ready and 98 3/16 for the settlement, Calcutta advises gave their Bank rate as down 1 per cent. and as a like reduction was expected in the Bank of Bombay rate, the Paper Market gradually advanced until at the close, there were buyers at 98 1/4 ready and 98 7/16 for the settlement. A fairly large business has been done during the day.

We quote:—

Cash	... ...	98 4
1st Settlement	... ...	98 7

Bullion:—

There is no change in the Home Bar silver rates, ready bars being steady as 30 3/8 and forward at 30 1/4. New York is 1/8 down at 65 7/8. Locally the market has been steady, opening at 78 1/4 and closing unchanged. Forward rates are quoted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	2	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The continued advance in the Home markets is causing a decidedly firmer feeling here, and prices are gradually hardening. There is some enquiry for May delivery but except in Bengals, there are few sellers.

For ready cotton there is a good demand from shippers, and Mills are also buying more freely. The turn over at Colaba showed a considerable improvement, and most styles shared in the general demand. Prices are steadier.

New Crop is firm and advancing, but there is little actual business.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	262	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	224/25	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	205/6	"
Fine M. G. Khandgaum Akola ...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	199/200	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	172/73	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	174/75	"
Good Westerns	233/34	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	242	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 249½	Mar 08.
Fully Good H. G. Bengals ...	" 179½	Jan
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	" 194/95	do.
" " Khandgaum Akola	" 214/15	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 194/95	do.

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone ... ... Easier
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·12	6·06	6·02	5·91
+01	unchgd	unchgd	—01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan. Feb.
5·83	5·75	5·73	5·73 5·71
—02	—02	—02	—02 —02

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is steady and unchanged with a fair business passing.

We quote:—

Ready Rs. 7 8 6 to Rs. 7 9 0
May " 8 1 0

RAPESEED—

The market is firmer with a considerable improvement in the demand, and rates are advancing

We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 6 0
Yellow Guzerat ... " 9 3 0

Gingellyseed:—

Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 55 0 0

Tone—Steady. Little doing.

CASTORSEED:— ... Rs. 35 0 0

Tone—Dull.

COTTONSEED:— ... Rs. 19 0 0

Tone—Steady with a good enquiry.

POPPYSEED:—

The market is steady with business doing at Rs. 9 12 0

WHEAT:—

White Delhi. ... ... Rs. 4 11 6

Tone.—Steady. Little doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1,397½
India	54
MILLS—	
Century	1,600
David	345
Manockji Petit	3,015
PRESSES—	
Breul's Cawnpore	210
New Mofussil	582½
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Bombay Steam Nav Preference...	270
Central India Mining	60 2/4 C. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	80
Treacher and Co.	560
RAILWAYS—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	109
Tapti Valley	457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	7,103	bales.
Wheat	1,965	cwts.
Linseed	10,377	"
Rapeseed...	9,603	"
Gingellyseed	532	"
Poppyseed	8,529	"
Groundnuts	443	"
Castorseed	9,139	"
Rice	493	"
Myrabollams	417	"
Cottonseed	13,523	"
Mowrseed	Nil	
Gram	1,174	"
Joowar	578	"
Maize	Nil	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 2,

In spite of considerable activity in the Bombay freight market the amount of business put through in Karachi this week has been small and little interest is shown by shippers, and owner's ideas show little sign of giving way, and with the exception of a line of 5,000 tons for Liverpool fixed at 14-6 business passing has been confined to small bookings. Speculators are booking steadily for June at 14-3 seeds and 15 S. Wheat.

The s.s. *Glenloe* was reported fixed for Antwerp at 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MUNN—April 26, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major R. G. Munn, 36th Sikhs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—ROOKE—April 22, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, C. P., by the Rev. Dr. Cullen, Claude Hastings Palmer Allen second son of Henry William Allen, C. E., Ex. Engr., Shimoga, Mysore, late of the Queen's 107th, to Isabella Margaret, Rooke, only daughter of the late Henry Watts Rooke, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta.

ROLLINS—VIEGAS—April 24, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Lahore, by the Right Rev. Dr. Estermann, Bishop of Lahore, Alexander Joseph Rollins N.-W. Ry. to Gertrude Lillian Viegas, second surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Viegas, N.-W. Ry. Lahore.

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VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the wellknown flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 2-36m., 3-38s.; Low water, 8-30m., 9-51s.

P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular," with English mails of 19th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union Dance at their Rooms, 9-30 p.m.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during April was 2,800, the daily average being 93, new admissions 712. Parsees 288, Hindoos 1,549, Mahomedans 725, Christians 230, 43 persons were vaccinated this month.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CYCLE.—While a Hindu woman, named Bajubai, (65), was walking along the Wari Bunder Road, yesterday, with a basket of mangoes on her head, a motor cyclist, named Mr. Steel, gave the woman a warning to move out of his way, when she got confused and was accidentally knocked down by the motor-cycle. The woman sustained only superficial injuries.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Saturday, the 4th inst., instead of the 3rd inst. as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A DISOBEDIENT POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector O'Keefe charged Atmaram Jivaji, police constable No. 1062, with disobedience of the Police Commissioner's orders against attending a meeting for the discussion of policemen's grievances. Mr. Aston stated a case for the opinion of the High Court, remarking that, on the evidence, he thought that the accused was guilty of disobedience in attending the meeting. The High Court having answered the Magistrate's enquiry in the affirmative, the accused was now placed before him, to receive sentence. He was fined one rupee.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, of the 1st Battalion G.I.P.Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March ...	Reizo ... R Wagner
Clarinet Solo ...	A. Nocturne No 2 op 9 ... Chopin
Dance I ...	B. Hungarian Dance ... Brahsm
Reminiscences of ...	Mozart ... Mozart
Valse ...	Dream of Andalusia ... Freedmann
Selection ...	Romeo E Giulietta ... Gounods
Serenade ...	La Paloma ... Hermann

AGGRAVATED ADULTERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I drove out the other day to visit the Salt-Works at Matunga, and on the way just below the Leper Asylum, I noticed a crowd of labourers carefully sifting and sieving clods of earth!

I stopped to enquire the nature of this new Industry, and was informed that this sifted earth was in great demand by the Banyas of Bombay, for the purpose of being mixed with corn and gram and millet in order to increase the weight of these articles when sold in gross or by retail to the Public. I could hardly believe my ears! Is it possible that the Police can permit such open and dangerous fraud? Travellers are marshalled under Police control and pulses are felt in the most preposterous positions and places and at the weirdest hours of the day and night on the off-chance of preventing the spread of Plague!

But here—in open day—under the very noses of the Police and Customs and Salt Officers earth is deliberately taken from the neighbourhood of a Leper Asylum to be fraudulently mixed with the food of the people! One may well ask is there any Government in the land when such things can be done in the very heart of a city that calls itself the first in India?

Such a state of things ought to rouse your Editorial wrath.—Yours, etc.,

J. P.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the case decided by Mr. Jhaveri, Fifth Judge, at the Small Causes Court, and which has appeared in the Legal column of your issue of to-day, under the heading of "Claim for Damages," I beg to point you out that the name of the Architect who was engaged to supervise the building work herein, is, I presume, an error of your Reporter. This work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy, Architect for the Landlord, Mr. Puranmul Golji Singhani, and not, as stated by you, in your above issue.

I shall therefore thank you to rectify the error in your to-morrow's issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.

May 2, PHEROZSHAH F. BALSARA.

THE All-India United Insurance Company, Limited, writes to state that that Company had insured neither the godown nor the contents, the property of Messrs. Haptoola Nuradin and Co., which were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, resumed the hearing of the petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. H. A. Wadia praying for a declaration that the recent Justices' election was null and void by reason of its not being a free and fair one. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for the petitioners; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Co., appeared for Sir P. M. Mehta; and Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., represented the other respondents.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Acworth continuing his address.

He contended that no witness had been called to show or suggest that Mr. Harrison had held forth any official favour to any of the Indian Justices of the Peace. He did not know whether capital was intended to be made of the evidence of Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, to whom questions had been put, which might well have been avoided, to show that he had voted for the combination simply for his advantage. These were insinuations which were quite unwarranted, unjustified and unjustifiable. Referring to the allegation that an attempt had been made by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey to coerce Dr. Popat to vote for the combination, Mr. Acworth called the attention of the Court to the evidence of Mr. Sheppard who stated that Dr. Popat who was brought before him in an excited state of mind complained that the different factions would not allow him to vote. The only evidence that had been called by the petitioners to prove their allegation in this respect was that of Mr. Dhondi. It was obvious from Mr. Dhondi's demeanour in the Court that he was a keen supporter and canvasser of Sir Pherozeshah's party, if he might use that expression. If they looked at his evidence they would see that what he said was that Dr. Popat met him in the middle of the room and thought he had not had time to go and get a voting paper, yet a voting paper was produced. A remarkable thing about that paper was that it contained crosses against thirteen names and those were the names of Sir Pherozeshah's party, and not a single name of the other party. Seeing that Dr. Popat and Mr. Dwarkadas were closely acquainted, Mr. Harrison believed that Dr. Popat had come there to vote for the combination and not against it. As a matter of fact there was practically nothing in the charge at all, because the only evidence was that of Mr. Dhondi which was open to very grave doubt. The paper itself was open to very grave doubt, because it could not be supposed that Dr. Popat, who was a Justice of the Peace, would put marks or crosses against the names instead of his initials. Again to prove this charge the most important witness was Dr. Popat himself, and yet he had never been called or even summoned. The only inference that the Court must draw from his absence was that his evidence would not support the allegation. The case of Mr. Dawoodbhai stood exactly the same way. Mr. Fardunji Banaji, who was called as a witness, was closely allied with Sir Dinshaw Petit and was a keen supporter of Sir Pherozeshah's party. It was supposed that Mr. Master's evidence would help the charge considerably to show that Mr. Fraser had used force. It was perfectly evident from this witness' evidence that nothing of the sort had happened. He asked why was Mr. Dawoodbhai not called? He was the only proper person to be called to support the charge. In any case if his Honour thought that undue influence was used against Mr. Dawoodbhai the only result would be to strike out his votes. Referring to the allegation that undue influence was brought to bear upon Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed by Mr. Harrison with the assistance of others, Mr. Acworth contended that this had not been proved. Mr. Acworth recapitulated the circumstances under which Mr. Wahed was included in the ticket and his election challenged. Mr. Acworth said he failed to see why any point had been made about pressure being used on Mr. Wahed. A part from the fact that Mr. Wahed himself had emphatically denied any pressure he had not known of a case in which a Court was asked to set a side an election on the ground that undue influence was used on a candidate. Mr. Acworth then proceeded to deal with the question of the Aga Khan's telegram. They were now told that the Aga Khan's telegram was the most vital part of the case of the petitioners. It was an extremely remarkable thing that if that was so the telegram should not have been referred to in the petition. Closely allied to this telegram was the charge against Mr. Fraser that he had used undue influence in his articles in the "Times of India." He should say that even the most biased man, who read those articles, would say that they would not influence the election or would influence anyone to go against his convictions. These articles were not published until the 18th, 19th and 20th February, and he submitted it was ludicrous to say that they could influence the election at the last minute. The other allegations against Mr. Fraser also were not proved. It was not proved that he was Mr. Harrison's right-hand man. As to the telegram, the article published in the issue of the 19th February was an extremely fair exposition of the telegram. Mr. Fraser stated in that article that the Aga Khan did not use his influence or intend to use his influence; but that he was in sympathy with the movement and that good Mahomedans should vote for the ticket. Mr. Acworth said he was not concerned with the wording of the telegram. He was only concerned with the allegation in the particulars that Mr. Harrison got Mr. Fraser to send a misleading telegram to the Aga Khan. The petition was filed on the 8th March and the particulars on the 17th April obviously without any knowledge of what was cabled by Mr. Fraser to the Aga Khan. Yet without that knowledge the petitioners said that Mr. Harrison made Mr. Fraser send a misleading cablegram to the Aga Khan. This brought in the question of spiritual influence. Now, the only person to whom the purport of the Aga Khan's telegram was communicated was Mr. Ahmed Dewji. It was clear from the evidence that Mr. Ahmed Dewji had promised his

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907.

VICISSITUDES OF THE BARONETAGE.

It may not be generally known that during the two last decades a number of gentlemen have emerged from obscurity in England to force themselves into the limelight as claimants of, or heirs to, extinct or dormant baronetcies. They are but a handful of nondescript adventurers into the ancestral world—luminaries mostly of small candle power, very harmless, and by no means worthy of the importance that has been given them. Some—nay, nearly all—have some genuine grounds for the belief that they are baronets, but even supposing their claims would not stand a rigorous scrutiny, no one is harmed by their borrowed plumes, nor is their social position greatly enhanced, because the peerage experts refuse to recognise them until they have made good their pretensions, which they are rarely able to do. Some of these would-be baronets claim titles which appeal to the hearts of the people. Laurie of Maxwellton, for instance! Who is not interested in the laird whose good fortune it is to own the soil hallowed by the memory of Annie Laurie? Yet Laurie of Maxwellton is amongst the baronets who have still to prove their right to their titles. That Sir Henry Laurie is a member of the family of Laurie of Maxwellton nobody doubts, but as yet he has failed to satisfy the genealogists that he is what he says he is, viz., descendant of the 3rd son of the first of the Baronets of Maxwellton. Maxwellton is to-day the property of a London clerical baronet who twenty years ago dropped his real patronymic of Bayley for that of Laurie. The other claimants to baronetcies are equally interesting—and equally unconvincing. However, they would make but little stir in the world were it not that a few years ago a certain coterie of gentlemen, led by Sir Lambton Lorraine, decided to make war on the pretenders, and formed a body, nowadays called "The Standing Council of the Baronetage," which was to be the organ of their destruction. From time to time mild murmurs in the distance have shown that the Council is still alive, in spite of the cold water repeatedly thrown upon it in high places, and the eight-line summary of the Report of the Baronetage Committee sent us by Reuter the other day is merely another ripple upon the ocean of the Council's existence. This time Sir Lambton Lorraine's body recommends that a Roll of the Baronets of good title be formed.

For years this cloud has been hanging over the Baronetage, and if the Roll recommended by the Committee be compiled the cloud will burst with cyclonic force over many of the broad acres of England. As Reuter truly says, "strict proof is impossible in a number of genuine baronetcies;" and we may add that there are cases in which baronets are not even aware that there are doubts about the validity of their titles. The flaws are known only to genealogists and heralds, whose interests are not served by revealing painful, though patent, truths. It is terrible to think of the consternation which must prevail in the ancestral dovecotes at the prospect of an official Roll now held out to the baronets. For the large body of baronets of Victorian or Edwardian creation the Roll would doubtless be welcome; but for the old families with, say, an antiquity of a century upon their titles, the Roll would have innumerable terrors. Many of the families in the Baronetage have, rightly or wrongly, been in possession of their estates for hundreds of years. Sir James De Hoghton's ancestors lived in Hoghton Tower before the Conquest; Sir John Honywood's people ruled at their demesne at Ashford in the reign of Henry II; Sir Arthur Aylmer of Donadea Castle, County Kildare, is thirteenth baronet of a family which settled in Ireland in the thirteenth century; the Sebrights have been at Beechwood, as an old retainer once observed, "ever sence beech trees growed." Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart is eighth baronet in direct descent from Sir John of Ardgowan, the natural son of King Robert III. Then there are many baronets of very ancient descent, like the Skipwiths and Tancreds who, in point of material prosperity, have "come down in the world" and live obscurely in West-End flats or in the colonies, and are all but forgotten on their native heaths, except for the memorials of their forebears in their parish churches. Sir William Read, 10th Baronet, lives at Arawa in New South Wales, where his father lives, and where his son was born. Sir George Reade, 8th Baronet, descendant of one of Charles II's devoted adherents, is an American citizen. Sir George Power, 7th Baronet, the first of whose line was the son of Lord Clive's A.-D.-C. at the Battle of Plassey, is a London music-master; the heir-presumptive of the old Parkyns family, the 7th Baronet of which married a daughter of Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford of Bombay—resides in Australia. Sir Henry Nightingale, 9th Baronet, resides in Boulogne; Sir Archibald Murray, 8th Baronet, lives in Johannesburg; Sir James Stuart Mentoth, representative of the extinct Earls of Monteith, is an American citizen; Sir John Macartney has all his life lived in Queensland; the Waller baronets have been domiciled in California for nearly a century; Sir John Key, Bart., is a missionary in Zanzibar; Sir Henry Kellett, 4th Baronet, is supposed to be somewhere in Australia; while the actual whereabouts of Sir Henry Wardlaw, 17th Baronet, and a hundred others of less antiquity are unknown. Thus have the mighty fallen!

To such the extinction of their titles would not perhaps be a life-long regret. There are several impoverished baronets living in out-of-the-way corners of the Empire who refuse to use their titles, thereby showing a gentlemanly sense of the fitness of things. Scores of baronets have had to officially establish their right to their ancestral honours solely through one or more members of their families refusing to wear them. Human nature being what it is, the world expects to find a man of title surrounded by the appanages of his rank, but when fortune has fled, and all that is left to him is an empty title, the baronet feels the incongruity of his position, and wisely drops a title which mocks him. So it is conceivable that were the Baronetage Committee to establish a flaw in his pedigree and relieve him of the burden of documentary ancestry, he would not only not be grief-stricken but might become a lighter-hearted man. But very different is the case of those venerable Houses which, beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," have been accustomed to a lordly influence and a respectful adulation in their own shires. For such the Baronetage Committee's recommendation can have nothing but ill-omen. And there are hundreds of such families throughout the length and breadth of Britain. It was Cecil Rhodes who left it as his last dictum, propounded in his will, that the strength and vitality of England lay in its county families, a truth so great that it naturally follows that the security of such families should not be lightly upset. To drag down a noble family, who have given their sons to their country's service at Home and Abroad for centuries, because some perriwig-pated pedigree compiler has discovered a hitherto unknown flaw in the family tree, is to trifle not only with the prerogatives of the family concerned but with the affections and loyalty of their retainers and tenantry; the latter, by the way, often as old as the titled families themselves. Is it to be supposed that because it can be proved that at some remote period in the misty past, a nephew succeeded a baronet when only a son could rightly succeed, that all the history and traditions of that family, whose lives are as entirely bound up with their ancestral soil as are the roots of the oaks about them, are to be shivered at a stroke of the pen? Perish the thought! It is sheer presumption on the part of the Baronetage Committee to aim at it. The millionaire onion-pickler or soap manufacturer with his Victorian patent is doubtless chortling up his sleeve, knowing that he lives in days when the Heralds and Registrars are organised like Suffragettes, and his title is too young for doubts to exist about it. But such is not the case with the old families who have been the backbone of their country, and their Sovereign's most stalwart champions, in times of national crisis and alarm. It would be to the nation's shame that such families should be stabbed in the back in the way the Baronetage Committee desire. The Tichbornes of Tichborne, Poles of Devon, Shuckburghs of Shuckburgh, Parkers of Melford, Oxendens of Broome, Musgraves of Eden Hall, Munros of Foulis Castle; Leightons of Loton, Verneys of Claydon and Vincents of D'Abernon Chase—these are types of the families in the Baronetage who have, through the centuries, been foremost in every branch of their country's service abroad, and the friends and educators of their yeomen neighbours at Home. To cast a suspicion upon the validity of their titles savours of flagrant sacrilege in view of the debt the nation owes them. No one need quake for them and theirs, however, for the Baronetage Committee is not loved in high places, and its efforts to "purify" the Baronetage have but the glimmer of a hope of ever being realised.

CURSE OF THE TRAMS.

The occasional appearance since Saturday night of the new electric trams has been a great source of interest to the European community, and of much amazement to the native population, many of whom have never seen an electrically-propelled tram-car in their lives. The appearance of the trams on Saturday and Sunday must have been a little mortifying to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's devotees, by the way, for it may be recalled that in order to further his futile effort to delay the running of the trams till the Corporation had debated an insignificant point of construction Sir Pherozeshah definitely contradicted the assertion by Mr. Cameron at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that the trams would be running by the 1st of May. Sir Pherozeshah was very emphatic on the point. He said that many of the old rails were not yet up, that the construction was still very incomplete, and that it was "out of the question," to quote him verbatim, that the trams would be running on the 1st of May. Mr. Cameron quietly rejoined that he was merely making statements on the authority of Mr. Remington. "Pooh," said Sir Pherozeshah, "that's what the papers say! We have seen it stated that the trams were going to be running on this or that date over and over again." Mr. Fulton meekly observed that Mr. Remington may have had some ground for believing that the trams would be running by the 1st of May—at least, he might perhaps be expected to know something about it. Sir Pherozeshah insisted that it "had been in the papers." And even if Mr. Remington *did* tell Mr. Cameron that the trams would be running by the 1st of May that was only an ex-parte statement, and there was nothing before the Council to that effect. It was "Absurd"—"out-of-the-question"—"impossible!" And the dignity of the Corporation must be respected. So there!

But on Saturday night, when May Day was four days distant, the trams appeared in Hornby Road. And early on Sunday morning the natives came streaming out of the by-ways to see the strange spectacle of a tram gliding noisily along the rails without any visible means of propulsion. If Sir Pherozeshah regrets the trams, he may take consolation from the fact that thousands of his fellow-citizens have already learned to curse them. And with sufficient cause. Since Saturday the Company have taken upon themselves to turn the vicinity of Hornby Road into a veritable Bedlam between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. by running the cars at frequent intervals as fast as they can go along the route from Colaba to the Victoria Terminus with the result that some thousands of Bombayites have been kept awake at a season when the heat alone is sufficient sleep-preventer. The Tram Company are, of course, using the quiet hours to instruct their new chauffeurs; but as if the roar of the trams is not enough, the average tram driver, like a child with a new toy, takes a fiendish delight in setting the car's bell aclanging at the rate of about a hundred times a minute, while the peaceful occupants of the bungalows on the route kick holes in their bed-clothes and tear their hair and wish the Tram Company all the ill-luck that fire, paralytic drivers, and runaway horses can possibly bring it. It is really unspeakably selfish of the Tram Company to disregard the residents of the city in this way. After the colossal inconvenience they have caused for the last twelve months by the obstruction of traffic with scarce a word of complaint by the citizens it is really adding insult to injury to keep the occupants of the European quarter awake night after night for the mere purpose of instructing their drivers, when they could do so almost as easily under proper supervision in the day-time. We trust the Company will try and remember that the obligations are not all on the side of the Citizens.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

The past year, as is shown by statistics recently published, has seen a very large expansion in Japan's foreign trade and of, this, Great Britain has taken a large share of the profit. In 1906 the foreign trade reached the unprecedented sum of £84,400,000 in which the exports exceeded the imports by £486,000. This state of affairs had not existed during the previous ten years and Japan naturally feels jubilant at the return of prosperity. Some of the figures of the trade done are instructive. Throughout the year the greatest volume of foreign trade was with England, which took £10,253,000, while America came second, with £6,783,700, a falling off of three and a half millions, which is easily accounted for. Part of the decrease was due to the lower importations of machinery and steamships in which England also suffered, though only to one-third of the extent of America. There is no doubt that the next few months will show a marked activity in imports from Great Britain, for many new enterprises have been floated recently, the supply of machinery for which must be had from abroad. One of the more important of the recently formed commercial organisations is the Nippon Kisen Kaisha, a powerful steamship company with a large capital and a liberal Government subsidy. It is expected that orders for the company's more important ships will go to British builders. The Nippon Kisen Kaisha will doubtless have a certain effect upon British and other shipping interests in Far Eastern waters, for it is the avowed purpose of the new Japanese company to compete with the foreign shipping companies doing business there by cutting rates and by offering special conveniences to shippers. The promoters of the new Company point out that at present most of the trade with such places as Rangoon, Siam, Java, and the numerous Pacific Islands goes to foreign steamers, and it will be the first aim of the Nippon Kisen Kaisha to get this business. The impetus which is expected to trade is consequent on the general internal activity which is promoting schemes for which machinery is necessary. Within the year no less than three hundred new companies have been floated and a prejudice in favour of British spinning machinery is likely to bring the requirements of many of these companies into the British market. A note of danger is sounded locally, however, and the state of affairs should be carefully watched. The rage for company-promoting has now become such that many of the more experienced business men are warning the people as to the danger of following too closely upon the heels of the speculators. They insist that at the present rate a financial panic is inevitable, and that as the industrial and economic conditions of the country are on the verge of great changes the crisis cannot be far off.

LADY MINTO probably returns to Simla about the middle of August.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur, we are informed, visits Simla shortly.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Egypt*, with the homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 9 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Persia*, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Suez at 1 a. m. on Thursday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Imperator*, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

THE P. and O. s. s. *Delta*, with the China Mails, may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Sunday the 5th instant.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

WE understand that plague is becoming very bad in Bandora, and is causing much mortality amongst the more well-to-do residents.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON leaves Lahore on the evening of the 8th instant and arrives at Simla on the 9th at 1-30 p.m.

WE learn from the *Ceylon Observer* that Lady Ridgeway is seriously ill, and that her condition has been practically unchanged since the 25th instant.

MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON AND Co. have applied to Government for a license for the supply of Electrical Energy for all purposes, including traction, in Poona.

GERMANY is discussing a suggestion that all young women in the Empire should be compelled to undergo a year's training in the Army and Navy Hospitals.

THE Improvement Trust have issued a resolution that a theatre may be allowed on plots 30-16, Princess Street. The plots are to be put up to auction in one lot for this purpose.

TWO Bombay firms, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company and John Fleming and Company have at last secured a license from the Bengal Government for generation and supply of electric power along the west bank of the Hooghly.

THE Chinese Communicstions Department has to purchase the Peking-Hankow Railway, the money to be collected from wealthy Chinese merchants in America and in South China. A Special Committee is to be appointed for the purpose.

THERE is a rumour in the native part of the town of Calcutta that Babu Ashutosh Mukherji is to be appointed an ordinary member of the Vice-egal Council and will be placed in charge of the P. W. Department, having for his Under Secretary, Mr. Sirkar.

DURING the week ending April 30, four hundred and five and a half chests of opium were shipped to China; 8 were bought by the farmer at Ahmednagar 2 by the farmer at Nasik City, half by the farmer at Rajkote, and one by the farmer at Bhownagar, making a total of 417 chests removed from warehouse. During the week, 167 chests were imported from Indore.

THE King, it is said, proposes to pay a visit to Ireland this year, and it is generally expected that it will take place at Whitsuntide, when His Majesty could most conveniently spare a fortnight for the trip. The King will reside at Viceregal Lodge during his stay at Dublin, and it is expected that he will take the opportunity of holding a Chapter of the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick, at Dublin Castle.

THE Calcutta Municipal Corporation has recently been considering an offer made by the Hooghly Electric Power Co. to pump the drinking water-supply of Calcutta from the reservoirs at Pulta and Tallah into the city. The Company made a specially low offer, the average cost working out at Rs. 1,81,350 a year. The Corporation finds that, working with the Diesel oil-engine, it can do the work at the highest computation at least Rs. 10,000 a year cheaper. This alone, without handing over the production of the necessary power to outside agency, has decided the Corporation to retain the work in its own hands.

ESPERANTO.

V.

BY DR. JOHN POLLEN.

But, besides the general objections to an Art-made language which have been urged by Purists and Routinists and which have been shown to be purely emotional and unreal,—there are certain practical objections which deserve consideration and refutation.

EXTRAVAGANT OBJECTION OF PURISTS.

The emotional Purist expresses his horror at the very idea of an artificial language in the most extravagant, intense and approbious terms. He speaks of "The Abomination of Desolation standing in the high places of Israel." He declares that the gun should be kept loaded and the sword loose in its scabbard in order to make short-work of 'Esperantists' and 'Esperantism.'—He demands that the vile thing which Esperantists call 'Literature' should be burned by the common hangman. While at the same time, with strange inconsistency and incongruity, he calls 'Esperanto' "a tongue that never was on sea or land"—"a soul-less thing in which literature is not only non-existent but impossible and which appears to the naked eye a fortuitous combinations of Roman and phonetic spelling."

All this shows that the Purist has never looked into Esperanto at all—and knows nothing whatever about it. He has not even taken the trouble to enquire what it means. The very idea of an artificial language is enough for him. It makes him bilious and brings on an attack like *delirium tremens* or 'hydrophobia'; and all this in spite of the fact that

ESPERANTO HAS BEEN APPROVED

by such a Lord and Lover of Language as Max Muller who has expressly declared that "an artificial language can be made much simpler—more regular—more perfect and precise—and much easier to learn—than any national or natural language whatever." This opinion ought, at any rate, to have protected 'Esperanto' from the careless condemnation and the sweeping, carping generalities in which critics of the Purist class have so recklessly indulged.

PRACTICAL OBJECTIONS.

But what are the particular practical objections, apart from mere theory and sentimentalism, to the adoption of an art-made international language or code?

Well! one of the first is somewhat ridiculous. It may be described as the

FATAL FACILITY OBJECTION.

'This art-made language (they say) is so easy that all the rogues, thieves and anarchists all over the world will be able to intercommunicate and understand one another. The very foundations of society will, thus, be shaken and 'what shall we do in the end thereof?' The answer to this objection is that these objectionable gentlemen already possess international codes of their own—whereas their natural foes and repressors—the Police—are internationally *dumb* or deaf-mutes, and consequently often appear as "sheep before the shearers." But, with the general acceptance and adoption of "Esperanto", the upholders of law and order will be able to join forces and prove more than a match for the disturbers of society. Even supposing thieves do learn Esperanto "with fatal facility," surely the police can do ditto. Is it "laive gaiety all to the laiuty'? Cannot the guardians of the law become Esperantists too?

But there is another more plausible and practical objection than this fatal facility one. It has been objected that when the nations have consented to adopt Esperanto and have learnt it—such is the peculiar construction of the vocal organs of various nationalities and races that all peoples will

PRONOUNCE THE LANGUAGE DIFFERENTLY,

and it will soon be a case of "Babel redivivus." To such an objection the answer must be clear and decisive. It is a very important objection: and if it could be driven home with any truth it would put an end to "Esperanto" for ever. The answer is

IT IS NOT A FACT!

The nations do *not* pronounce Esperanto differently. The peoples from the most diverse and distant nations and lands who assembled at the Esperantist Congresses at Boulogne in 1905 and at Geneva in 1906, pronounced "Esperanto" exactly in the same way—clearly and intelligibly. There was nothing whatever in the construction of their various larynxes or vocal organs to prevent their making themselves perfectly well understood by their brothers and sisters in Esperanto who had come together from the North and South and East and West and from the uttermost parts of the Earth. It was this great fact which made the English *Times* pause in its thunderings against an 'art-made tongue' and so far as Esperanto is concerned put a stop to the "ridicule" which always marks the first stage of every really great reform.

"Oh! but"—cries the objector—"it is all very well; you all speak the language in the same way now—because you have only just learnt it Of course you can talk it all right in the beginning. But the time will come when Babel will recommence. You'll all jabber it differently and equally unintelligibly in the course of a few years You cannot escape the law of

RACIAL VARIATION."

To this it must be answered that each successive Esperantist Congress shows that no such trend has as yet been detected in Esperanto. The tendency so far is for the different nationalities to speak it more and more alike. As a matter of fact, they draw closer together in their sounds the more they gain complete mastery over the tongue; and this will be proved even more conclusively at the Congress to be held in Cambridge on the 12th of next August.

The truth is—Zamenhof,—with the prophetic eye of the true genius, foresaw the danger of 'racial variation' and provided against it. This is why, with the obstinate conviction of a master mind, he sternly resisted all pressure and deliberately eliminated all the short vowels from his International Alphabet, so as to give scope for accidental or incidental abbreviations. In short

DR. ZAMENHOF ANTICIPATED THE DANGER OF 'RACIAL VARIATION'

And provided against it not only (1) by keeping the orthodox sounds of his language broad and 'long-drawn out' but also (2) by arranging that hereafter—when the language has been accepted by the various kingdoms and peoples—there shall be a Central Governing Authority (on the lines of the 'French Academy') to guide and control the spread of the tongue and to keep watch and ward over its development, and to lop of all excrescences should any arise.

So much for the racial variation objection. The broad sound, and (in these days of rapid intercommunication by land and sea and, possibly by air anon) a 'Central Controlling Authority' ought to be able to prevent the "variation" which the objection describes—as the "immutable law of languages." There is no such law with regard to an art-made tongue, but there may be such a trend. Art can however control such trends. And this power of control markedly differentiates an artificial from a natural language. Is it not possible to create a garden out of a jungle? There may be a tendency on the part of the garden to relapse into a jungle—but the master hand can control such tendency, and can prevent, "garden flowers" from "growing wild." And so with cities and peoples tongues and institutions. Man "added to nature" can control eccentric development and this spells the thing we call "civilization."

Remember! 'Esperanto' will not prevent natural growth in any language or check the glorious luxuriance of the natural forest and the superb, irregularity and magnificence of linguistic mountain and glen. It will merely provide a way through the forensic forest, a bridge across the torrents of diverse tongues and a path over the mountains of incomprehensibility which at present divide mankind. 'Esperanto' will not "merge in form and gloss the picturesque" of any language. It will help to preserve that lingual picturesqueness, while providing a broad path in which the way-faring man, though a fool, may not go astray. But once more the objector presses to the front. "Oh! Its all very well this art-made language of yours! It's simple, it's regular. I grant you it's even easy But it

"CAN'T TRANSLATE IDIOMS."

The objector is for once quite right "Esperanto" certainly can't *translate* idioms. This is a disability it shares with all natural and national languages. As the very name implies 'idiom' is something particular and peculiar to a language. Something all its own, that can never be translated or carried over into any other tongue. You must not expect 'Esperanto' to be capable of doing what no natural tongue can do. You can render a paraphrase of the idiom into Esperanto better than into any other language—but the idiom itself, cannot be carried over. It can't be transferred. An idiom is the inalienable property of the language in which it exists and to which it belongs. How, for instance are you going to transfer bodily into Greek or Hebrew or Latin—or French or German or any other Language—such a phrase as "There's sdv dressed up to the nines." You can't do it. And you must not expect Esperanto to do what no language can do. So much for this "idiom," idiotic, objection.

WHAT ABOUT SLANG WORDS?

Do you mean to say you will be able to keep out slang words and slang terms and local nuances? No. It would be too much to expect that 'slangers' will not 'slang' even in 'Esperanto.' But 'slang' will be discouraged: and the nicest Esperantists will not 'slang' and 'slang' will never be tolerated in Esperanto literature except perhaps in translations of Kipling! But even if slang terms were to rush in—in whole battalions—as in American-English—they would not interfere with the international, 'inter-comprehensibility' of 'Esperanto.' The adaptibility to slang might even help the spread of the language. But seriously there is only

ONE REAL OBSTACLE TO THE SPREAD OF ESPERANTO

And that is "the waiting attitude" of the majority of mankind especially Britishers.

"Oh! I'm not going to begin now"

"I'll learn it when every body else has learnt it. Meantime English is good enough for me, If a 'blooming foreigner' wants to talk to me let him learn English."

So speaks the average Englishman. But even the average Britisher will see that this is a tongue that he can speak as well as any 'blooming foreigner;' that Esperanto belongs to him every bit as much as it does to any one else—and as soon as the shy and exclusive Islander realises that he can speak 'Esperanto' as well as any 'German' or 'Frenchman' or 'Roosbun' he will abandon his wailing attitude and become a pioneer in this world-wide language—just in the same way as he has given the world the lead in the art of colonisation and in the mighty industries that have revolutionized both hemispheres Away then *with vis inertiae*. Away with that reluctance to begin, and let the British Empire, East and West, take up 'Esperanto' in real earnest, for the good of all mankind.

"Till the war drum throbs no longer
And the Battle-flag is furled
In the Parliament of Man
The Federation of the World!"

ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.

Extraordinary Police Laxity.

AN extraordinary story is told by Mr. H. S. Stepney in the letter which we print below. The insolence of servants is becoming a serious matter, but when insolence develops into violence it certainly seems time for prompt action to be taken. We have caused enquiries to be made in the matter and have obtained the most respectable testimony as to the truth of Mr. Stepney's statement.

If a piece of wood, five feet long and two inches square, is not a *dangerous* weapon, it would be hard to say what is and the action of the policeman who refused to take the man in charge when requested to do so seems to merit investigation. We expect that the payment of rates and taxes shall at least procure us proper police protection; but that, it would seem from this and other events, is not a thing to be relied upon.

It would also be interesting to know why, when the servant did not answer the summons, the Court did not issue a warrant for his arrest. The following is the letter in question:—

"I engaged a Surtee, as my servant on 14th March. On the afternoon of 31st March he gave me notice that he was leaving and would not leave a substitute. He also wanted me to pay him up at once. I told him to come for his pay on the morning of the 10th April. He called at 8 a.m. on the 10th and demanded his 18 days' pay, but I had in the meantime decided he was not entitled to any pay owing to the short notice he gave me and especially as he did not leave a substitute, thus leaving me in the lurch. I told him I did not intend paying him and he became insolent and defiant, when I turned him downstairs. As he was going away he threatened me, of which I took no notice. At 10 a.m. I went downstairs and got on to my bicycle to ride to office. I was suddenly dealt a heavy blow on my sun-topee from behind with a stick about 5 feet long and nearly 2 inches square. I turned round on my saddle to realize what had happened only to get another three blows, aimed at my head which I warded off with my arms. As soon as I dismounted from my machine, I was again struck on my right leg. I then rushed in on him and secured him, wrenched the stick from his hands and took him to the police station where I was informed that the police could not, and dared not, do anything in the matter as they considered it a common assault, no *dangerous* weapon having been used. I was, however, advised to take out a summons against the man for assault. I told the Police Inspector I had witnesses and furthermore the man, while I was taking him to the police station, had threatened to do for me. I explained to the police officer that by the time a summons could be obtained the man unless then secured, would get away, and even this caution was ignored. I however, applied for and was granted a summons but now the police cannot find the accused as I very well imagined and said would be the case. I have a doctor's certificate testifying to my injuries, there being contusions and abrasions of the skin wherever I was struck and my left small finger is still swollen and stiff, and arms badly bruised. It was with the greatest difficulty I was able to control my temper and indignation and not take the law into my own hands when I secured the man and had him at my mercy, by giving him a square hiding hoping that as I had such a clear case I should let the law inflict the right punishment in such a treacherous and savage assault. I am now stinging under my act of discretion and regret not having given him what he richly deserved. Had I been struck on the bare head it is more than probable that any one of the blows would have rendered me unconscious, and it is only providential I have got off so slightly injured. I am at a loss to understand why better protection cannot be afforded by the police in such cases.

A MAN-EATER SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, KESAMPA, MAHIKANTHA, APRIL 29.

COLONEL G. B. O'Donnel, Political Agent Mahikantha, has now been here, about eighteen miles from the Kheralu Station of the Mehsana-Kheralu line for about a month and a half, hearing boundary dispute cases between the Thakore of Satlasna and the Maharana of Danta in connection with the village of Ankhol, Ranolia wall, Sayanwalla Bhathas and Mathawalla Bhathas. Mr. Rustamji H. Mowji, Pleader, appears for the Satlasna Thakore while the Danta Maharana is represented by Mr. Fatehchand Ramchand, Pleader.

About a week ago it was rumoured here that a big tiger, a man-eater, had again appeared near by, after a very long absence, and the surrounding villagers were in mortal terror about it; they complained that it had killed two he-buffaloes. Very searching inquiries were made but no traces of the animal could be found, as it always escaped, going away for miles. Yesterday (Sunday) at about 4 p.m., information was received in camp, that the tiger had returned and killed a buffalo, and carried away the carcass to the Dhamnay River, where rank vegetation had thickly grown, in the limits of the Satlasna Taluka, and about two and a half miles from the camp. Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, the Political Agent, Mahikantha, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. Mundy of the Public Works Department, who is supervising the survey here of the irrigation works in contemplation, and others at once started for the place. With great trouble the tiger was forced to come out of his lair, when he was clean shot by Colonel O'Donnell, and the animal died after going some fifteen yards. There was universal joy among the surrounding villagers, as the tiger had only in the last month killed 11 buffaloes, 4 cows, 2 bullocks and a number of goats and sheep. It was afterwards brought into camp and measured more than nine feet and was a very splendid animal.

ACCORDING to the Seoul correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung*, a German firm at Chemulpo has secured an important gold mining concession to the north of Pinyang, Korea. The concession has been granted by the Korean Government through the Japanese lieutenancy, and an expert mining engineer will arrive from Germany in the spring to investigate the locality. Several other foreign representatives competed for the concession.

TRANSVAAL MINING.

GENERAL BOTHA PROMISES HELP.

The Labour Difficulty.

CHINESE TO GO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

The London representatives of the Rand Mining and Commercial houses and banks, gave a banquet to General Botha, who declared that the Government meant to do justice to the mining industry and make it a success, as the prosperity of the country was dependent upon it.

The labour question, he said, would be dealt with after drastic enquiry.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that Mr. Smuts, a member of the Transvaal Ministry, replying to a labour deputation, said the Government were determined to repatriate the Chinese at the earliest possible moment, thus leading to the absorption of unemployed white labour.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Discussion on Preference Opened.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

In the discussion on Preferential Trade at the Colonial Conference, Sir F. Ward, Dr. Jameson and Mr. Moor followed Mr. Deakin, all of whom argued in favour of reciprocity.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Preference was the text of the speeches at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Premiers.

Sir W. Laurier said it would not affect Canada's loyalty one iota if great Britain did not grant her preference.

He urged the establishment of an all-British route to the Far East, *via* Canada, as a substantial and uncontroversial form of preference.

LATER.

Mr. Deakin complains of the brevity and incompetent and inaccurate summarising of official reports of the Colonial Premiers' speeches in connection with the question of Preferential Trade.

At a meeting of the Victoria League yesterday Mr. Deakin humorously characterised banquets as official pitfalls and snares designed to prevent practical work.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Parliament and the Minister of the Interior.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran wires that the Persian Parliament, almost unanimously, voted the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior.

They also decided to demand the dismissal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs unless he gives certain information which has been requested.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

Arrival in Paris.

LONDON, MAY 1.

King Edward has arrived in Paris, where he will stay a few days.

His Majesty will see President Fallieres to-morrow.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE.

Many Arrests.

LONDON, MAY 1.

May Day in France was generally quiet, in spite of the labour agitation in Paris and elsewhere.

Seven hundred arrests were made in Paris, most of which were for refusing to move, for carrying arms and for distributing Anarchist pamphlets.

A man on the top of an omnibus fired his revolver at the troops in the Place de la Republique, hitting two. He was nearly lynched.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

To be Purchased by Government.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Madras Railway announces that Mr. Morley has formally notified the intention of the Government to purchase the line from December 31st.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Tea Duty.

SUGAR SHOULD TAKE PREFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Mr. Fletcher moved the reduction of the Tea Duty by one penny.

Mr. Asquith said that if he could have afforded any reduction he would have preferred to deal with the Sugar Duty. In the second place, owing to the altered conditions of the Trade, a reduction of one penny would not at present benefit the consumer.

The motion was rejected by 250 votes to 146 and the report stage of the Tea Duty resolution was passed.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Lord Curzon has issued an appeal for assistance on behalf of Oxford University which is in need of money for the promotion of teaching English and modern languages and science, and for the maintenance of the Bodleian Library.

HOME RACING.

THE 2,000 GUINEAS.

Latest Betting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The betting on the Two-Thousand Guineas was 11 to 4 on Slieve Gallion, 100 to 9 against Bezonian, and 100 to 6 against Linacre.

There were ten starters.

The race was won by three lengths with 3/4 of a length between the second and third horses.

CRICKET NEWS.

South African Team Arrives in England.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The South African Cricket team has arrived in England.

PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES.

Enters Osborne.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Prince Edward of Wales has entered Osborne.

THE KAISER,

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Kaiser has received in audience M. Achrenthal, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

Visitors to Jameston Exhibition.

LONDON, MAY 2.

General Kuroki and other Japanese visitors to the Jamestown Exhibition have arrived in British Columbia and have been cordially received.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S SPEECH.

Effect on the General Alarm.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Paris Newspapers commend Prince von Bulow's plain speaking as calculated to check progress in the direction of a species of hysteria.

TEMPLE DESECRATION CASE.

Eleven Mahomedans under Arrest.

ANOTHER GODDESS DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A Jamalpur (Mymensingh) wire, dated yesterday, says that in addition to the arrests already reported a large number took place to-day. There are eleven Mahomedans accused at present in connection with the Durgabari case in which a Hindu temple was desecrated and an image mutilated. Seven of these were arrested to-day and subsequently released on bail.

A Mymensingh telegram dated yesterday, says that an image of the goddess Kali at Ambariya in the same district was demolished by Mahomedan roughs last Saturday.

LATER.

In connection with the shooting case on the 27th ultimo, in which a Mahomedan was shot in the thigh, and which was followed by some Hindus taking refuge in a temple from which four shots were, it is alleged, fired, five men were arrested to-day and are in *hajut*.

An incident happened in connection with the rioting at Jamalpur (Mymensingh) which is thus noticed by the special correspondent of *Empire*. During the first fracas at Jamalpur a special train was chartered at Mymensigh to convey a large party of National Volunteers to the former place to help their compatriots. Rs. 500, the price of the special, was raised by subscription and duly deposited. All was going well when the matter was suddenly brought to the notice of Mr. Clark, Collector at Mymensingh. Without further delay the latter promptly countermanded the order. As matters were calling for his presence at Jamalpur he annexed the special in which he sped away to the discomfiture of the Volunteers; the latter then were to march in a large body to Jamalpur, but up to the time of writing no news has been received of their whereabouts. He lays the entire blame of the troubles on the boycotting movement.

DISCONTENT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A private conference was held yesterday at the Vakeels' Library, Calcutta High Court, to consider what steps might be taken to put a stop to the deplorable state of affairs in Eastern Bengal. It was attended by the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, Moulvi Serajulislam, Khan Bahadur, and Syed Shamsul Hada.

THE AMIR'S PRESENTS.

Return of the Envoy to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, MAY 2.

Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan, the Amir's Envoy, after two days stay at the Alexandra Hotel, left Dehra for Simla by mail last evening accompanied by Subadhar Khawaja Mahomed Khan, A.-D.-C. to the Lieut.-General, Northern Command. Before leaving they were photographed at the Viceroy's Stables with the five horses they brought. Under instructions from the owner, Miss Collins' roan was despatched to Calcutta by the Superintendent of the Stables yesterday. The ponies are all Khandahari entires. The Viceroy's four being two greys, one brown and one roan. The condition of these beautiful fiery-spirited animals is excellent.

The Sirdar bears letters from the Amir to the Viceroy and the Hon'ble Miss Collins. After receiving replies to them he proceeds to Khandahar *via* Lahore and Quetta, while the Subadhar returns to Head-Quarters at Peshawar.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Mr. J. A. Divenish, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, retires from the service of Government.

Mr. F. E Gurjther, Executive Engineer, Punjab, officiates as Superintending Engineer, Simla.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther officiates as Deputy Engineer in Chief, N. W. Railway.

RANGOON EDUCATIONAL SYNDICATE.

Service of a Writ of Mandamus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 2.

Mr. Pennell on behalf of Maung Tun Lin argued his application for a Writ of Mandamus against the President and Members of the Educational Syndicate under circumstances already reported. The Counsel said that the defendants were a public body and had certain public duties to discharge and amongst them was the duty of deciding as to the eligibility of candidates for admission to the Pleadership Examination and if such a body did its duty *bona fide* it was not for the Courts of Law to question the correctness of their decision. But such members must apply their minds to the questions which they had to decide and if it was clear that they had not done so then Counsel submitted, that the Court had power to order the Syndicate to perform that public duty.

The Judge thought the point for decision was whether the defendants had the power to refuse plaintiff's application in 1906 because his moral character had been impugned in 1902. To this remark, Counsel's reply was that the Court had not to decide whether the Syndicate have acted rightly or wrongly, but whether they had applied themselves properly to the question of his client's admission. His client had filed a shelf of certificates of good character and Counsel would ask the Court to direct that the plaintiff be admitted to the examination. The Syndicate Board should consider the paintiff's certificates and his moral character as it was now and not what it was in 1902. On the question of the change in the man's character, Counsel pointed out that there were some pertinent and interesting remarks in the book written by Mr. Arnold, D. I. C. S., who said that the Burmese charged their character rather more quickly than most other people. One year a Burman might be very good and in the next year very bad. Counsel submitted that such opinion was exactly in point with the present case and that if it were acted upon as an authority there would be no doubt about the petitioner obtaining the order which he had applied for. The real difficulty in the case was whether the Court had the power to issue a Writ of Mandamus which was expressly conferred on the High Court of Calcutta by Section 45 as well as on the High Courts of Madras and Bombay. Counsel then argued at length the question of the Court's Jurisdiction and submitted that it had such power to issue a Writ of Mandamus both by law and equity.

The Court issued notice to respondents to consider and decide upon the application of the petitioner presented in 1906.

Orders were suspended on the question of the Court's Jurisdiction.

THE S. S. STAFFORDSHIRE.

Trial of the Crew for Grievous Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 2.

In the District Magistrate's Court Mr. MacManus, the Superintendent of the River Police, mentioned the case in which twenty-one men, ten belonging to the deck crew and eleven of the engine-room hands, belonging to the crew of the s. s. *Staffordshire* has been sent up by the Port Trust Police under Sections 147, 149 and 304 or as an alternative Section 325. He had been asked to try and have the case brought up for trial on as early a date as possible as the *Staffordshire* would be leaving for England on an early date, and it would be very necessary to have the evidence of the European Officers, namely the Captain, Chief Officer, 2nd Officer, the Chief and 2nd Engineers and the ship's Doctor. A man belonging to the engine-room crew had been killed. His injuries had been treated by the ship's Doctor who had seen the man die.

The Magistrate said "I don't know whether the case comes within my jurisdiction. Where did the rioting occur?"

Mr. MacManus—On the high seas. The case is within the jurisdiction of the Court as the vessel is a British ship and the case can be tried at the first British port at which she touches. The vessel would stop in port for at least six days.

The Magistrate—But suppose I find it necessary to commit to the Sessions?

MacManus—I think it very probable that your Worship will find that the case comes under Section 325. There is nothing to show that his assailants had any intention of killing the deceased. We should not be able to detain the Captain, Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the vessel.

It was finally decided that the case should be taken up on Monday or on the earliest available day next week.

GANGES BRIDGE AT CAWNPORE.

Proposed Expansion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

Owing to additional strain thrown on the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore by modern types of locomotive and heavier load of trains generally, it has been proposed to renew and strengthen the girders, and as there are serious objections to the practice of using one track for both cart and railway traffic exemplified by the serious accident that befell some two or three months ago. It is in contemplation to close to all other than railway traffic the road on top of the bridge and to widen the lower beam on the roadway for cart and pedestrian traffic to 17 feet 9 inches between girders, at the same time increasing its headway to 12 feet. This is very desirable in the interests of extensive cart traffic in produce, etc., between the Cawnpore market and near the Trans-Ganges districts. It is proposed to obtain this additional head-way by reducing the height of the existing piers by about 5½ feet and the distance between the bottom of the new girders and the highest flood level on record would then be only 10½ feet instead of 16 feet as at present.

The Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore has signified to Government its approval of the proposed alterations and states that there need be no apprehension of these resulting in any serious interference with river navigation at Cawnpore. At the same time the Chamber expresses this view with some diffidence, as it is impossible to obtain particulars as to the volume of traffic passing under the bridge.

PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

Report for Past Official Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The total expenditure on Productive Irrigation Works in India during the past official year 1906 1907 was nearly 117 1/2 lakhs of rupees. This is a record figure and greatly in excess of any annual expenditure hitherto authorised. Of the above sum Punjab alone, which is now making good way with its triple canal scheme, comprising the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab Canals spent over 10 lakhs or considerably more than one half of the total expenditure. Progress of the Upper Chenab Canal is said to have been specially satisfactory.

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor will preside at the Annual Prize Distribution of the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, on Saturday, the 4th instant.

LAND-TAX RIOTS IN RAWALPINDI.

Troops Ready to be Called Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, MAY 2.

The land tax objections culminated to-day in a riot in Pindi City. The church was broken into and everything smashed up inside including chairs, and windows. Also Boota Singh, known as a staunch and prominent man and very loyal was haunted for a long distance by the rioters saying they would cut his throat. Boota Singh's large factory was rioted and all his valuable stock either broken up or looted, papers torn up in office and much damage done. The Deputy Commissioner was visited at his bungalow, but further trouble was avoided on that spot by the arrival of a Company of the 36th Sikhs turning up, having been sent for fortunately just before, Two Companies of the 36th Sikhs with all officers in field service have been served with 80 rounds of ball cartridges for each. They went to the scene of the disturbance in the City and put a stop to the proceeding. All Sikh troops were confined to barracks waiting alarm to turn out. Ammunition was served to the whole regiment and to the European troops on various guard duties in field kit. Three guns was to be the signal for a general turn out. There is much curiosity, but not anxiety as to what may transpire. To-night a European officer in mufti was stoned in the Mule Corps Lines, but his prompt action calling on the 36th Sikhs guard close by stopped further violence. Mr. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police, was also attacked and had to run for his life.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Committal of Sir George Arbuthnot to Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

Sir George Arbuthnot was taken to the Penitentiary from the Egmore Police Court, yesterday evening in a carriage and pair lent for the purpose by Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmi Mudaliar, C.I.E., Mr. James Short, of Messrs. Short and Bowes, acting on behalf of Government applied to Mr. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for order praying that the Superintendent of the Telegraph Check Office in Calcutta might be requested to produce or cause to be produced all telegrams which passed from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., or Sir George Arbuthnot, Madras, to Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co., or P. Macfadyen, London, and all copies of telegrams received from Macfadyen or Messrs. Macfadyen and Co., London, to Arbuthnot or Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, during the months of July, August, September and October on the date fixed for the trial of this case and on all other dates to which the case may be adjourned.

Later the Official Assignee made an application to the High Court before the Vacation Judge, Mr. Justice Subramanya Aiyar for the sanction of the Court to compromise certain debts due on Coffee Estates.

His Lordship adjourned the disposal of the application till Wednesday next.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Another Week of Great Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Another maximum in plague mortality is reported, the returns to-day published showing 87,000 more cases and 76,000 deaths in the week ending 27th ultimo. The Punjab records 54,000 deaths, the United Provinces 15,000, Bengal 3,000, Bombay Presidency 1,800 and Central Provinces 900; the rest of India is practically clear of the disease.

BRIDGING THE INDUS.

One of the Biggest Works in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Good progress is being made with the construction of the new Railway Bridge over the Indus at Kushalgarh which is one of the biggest works of its kind in India. It is likely to be ready for traffic at the end of the year.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

Exemplary Punishment Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Some time ago a couple of assaults by native servants were reported from Simla. Another case has just occurred. A servant, who was a cook, entered a lady's bed chamber and assaulted her seriously. She still lies in a precarious state and the District Magistrate had to try the case at her residence. He convicted the miscreant and sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment with thirty lashes.

MR. REILY'S ASSAILANT TRACED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The *Englishman* hears from a reliable Native correspondent that Mr. Reily, I.S. P. of Dacca, who was shot at, while going by train from Narainganj to Head-Quarters, has succeeded in tracing his assailant and that when the name is mentioned there will be a great fluttering in certain dovecotes.

STREET ROWDYISM.

Meeting for Suppression Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

Our Ganpat Rai, Secretary of the Assemblage of Indian Commissioners of the Lahore Municipality, states that the meeting in Lahore, which had been convened for to-day at 5 p.m. in order that the Principals and Heads of Colleges and Schools might discuss steps to prevent rowdyism in public roads such as occurred on April 16th, is postponed owing to the re-opening of the majority of Schools having been deferred from May 1st until May 20th.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 30 was 942, giving a death-rate of 64·30 per annum per thousand as against 146·08 the corresponding period of last year, and 94·28 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 343, plague; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 94, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 135, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 42, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 32; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 473; Hindu low caste, 107; Musalman 199; Parsee, 26; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 28; Eurasian, 1 and European, 2; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 921 as against 304 the corresponding period of last year, and 929 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 47·85 per thousand.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A BEAUTIFUL BRIDAL GOWN.

Jewels at Christies.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 19.

"One of the prettiest weddings I have ever seen" was the admiring comment of the Princess of Wales who with the Prince attended the gold and white wedding of Captain Bryan Godfrey-Faussett B. H., M. V. O., Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and Miss Eugene Dudley Ward, niece of Viscount Ednor, at the Chapel Royal yesterday.

It was the first important wedding after Easter and as both bride and bridegroom are great favourites at Court there was quite an imposing array of Royalty present. In addition to the Prince and Princess, little Prince Edward and Princess Mary of Wales, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein honoured the wedding with their presence, and the King and Queen and many other members of the Royal family sent gifts. The Chapel Royal was beautifully decorated and there were eight bridesmaids, Miss Viola Dudley Ward, Miss Beatrice Godfrey-Faussett, the Hon. Dorothy Brett, Miss Violet Flower and four little girls, Miss Enid Dudley Ward, Lady Morvyth Ward, Lady Charlotte Rous and Lady Betty Rous.

It was the pretty dresses that aroused the admiration of the Princess and these had been made by the famous Regent-Street House lately honoured by Lady Minto with the Indian Warrant of Appointment. Soft white satin of exquisite texture was the material chosen for the bridesmaids' dresses, the skirts being fashioned with inverted pleats, and trimmed with Bouillonees of satin in a scroll-work design, punctuated at intervals with roses of gold tissue. A soft vest of lace decorates the corsage, while sashes of gold tissue, finished with heavy gold tassels are likewise included. Tiny kimono sleeves, edged with frills of Valenciennes lace, give place to under-sleeves of lace and satin, caught with bows of satin fringed with gold tassels. The elder girls wore plateau hats of spotted white silk tulle, trimmed with a ruche of the same and a wreath of gold buds and leaves, stretching across the hat and finished at either side with big gold roses. The little girls wore wreathes of gold galon and pink roses in lieu of hats and all the bridesmaids carried bouquets of yellow roses.

A BEAUTIFUL BRIDAL GOWN.

The bride's own gown was also of ivory satin made in Princesse style. An embroidery of graduated satin dahlias in relief, with thick silk stalks, the centres being worked in French knots and the calyxes in floss silk, trimmed the skirt. The flowers were introduced in the form of one long trail outlining the narrow front panel of gauzed satin and graduating to mammoth size on the train. The bodice was cut a little open at the throat and draped with real Carrick-macross lace, forming a species of fichu, theberthe being caught down with a trail of orange blossom and jessamine. Miss Ward wore an uncommon trinket, a peridot and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom and the bridegroom's presents to her bevy of pretty maids were flexible gold strap bangles with turquoise and pearl buckles. The King's present was a silver bowl and the Queen gave Captain Godfrey-Faussett a diamond scarf pin. The Prince and Princess of Wales sent a large silver candelabra, the King and Queen of Norway a set of Norwegian enamelled teaspoons and tea-strainer, while Princess Victoria's gift took the form of four silver salt cellars.

Prince Henry of Battenburg sent a set of silver gilt spoons, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck an old naval print, while Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein gave Captain Godfey-Faussett a set of enamelled buttons.

JEWELS AT CHRISTIES.

An endless procession of Society ladies has wended its way to-day through Christies where the jewels of the late Mrs. Lewis Hill—widow of Sam Lewis, the millionaire money-lender—are on view preparatory to the sale on Monday.

Rarely perhaps has even Christies, where Crown jewels have before now come under the little ivory hammer, seen such magnificent jewels as these. There are heaps of lustrous pearls, dazzling diamonds, wonderful emeralds, sapphires and rubies and many of these precious stones have been made up into exquisite trinkets. Of almost barbaric splendour is one pearl and diamond necklace consisting of a narrow band of diamonds from which hang fifteen pendants, each composed of an enormous pearl, a large diamond and a bouton pearl. A striking piece of jewellery is a tiara composed of pearls and brilliants. The sides are banked with sprays of diamond foliage with pendants of twenty-six brilliants. A large pear-shaped diamond swings in the centre of this and is surmounted by a magnificent brilliant. Many wealthy women looked longingly at this magnificent piece of jewellery to-day.

There is a pearl necklace too of exceptional beauty. It is a rope of graduated pearls two hundred and twenty-nine in number and it is expected that there will be keen competition for its possession. Among other trinkets of interest and value from the jewel case of Mrs. Lewis Hill is a platinum muff chain set with one hundred and twelve diamonds and a watch the back of which is a single emerald of unusual size.

A SUFFRAGIST PLAY.

Everyone went to the Court Theatre on Tuesday, that is to say everyone who could secure a seat, for the advance booking for the first performance of "Votes for Women, broke all records. Elegantly dressed society ladies shared stalls and boxes with suffragist ladies who were quite familiar with the inside of Holloway. Miss Marion Terry was there and so was Miss Lilah Macarthy the exponent of Bernard Shaw's principal women characters and Miss Elizabeth Robins, the enterprising lady who has written the first women's suffrage play ever stage, smiled from the stage box. In appearance Miss Robins is a capital advertisement for Women's Suffrage for there are still many in the world who cling to the notion that a woman who wants a vote must be a very unattractive person with an acid smile, a vinegary manner and not a notion how to dress. A pretty dark-haired Lady with a charming manner is Miss Robins and young though she is she has made a reputation in the world of literature and Art. Who can forget the "Magnetic North" and the more recent success "The Dark Lantern," both novels to be remembered. And Miss Robins has another claim to the indulgence of the public. Was she not the creator of Ibsen's women on the British stage? Her "Hedda Gabler," in particular, lives in the memory of the dramatic critics. And now Miss Robins has not hesitated to court criticism and even censure by throwing in her lot with the Women's Social and Political Union "the people who make all the trouble," as the politicians say, on the occasion of the periodic raids on the House of Commons, and her play "Votes for Women"—the battle cry of the "martyrs"—is a tribute to the cause she loves. The motive of Miss Robins' play centres round the conversion of a future Cabinet Minister to the women's cause, which badly needs a leader in the Government. Frankly suffragist though it is "Votes for Women" escapes being dull, for it has deep human interest. Ten years before the time of the play Miss Robins' heroine Vida Levering has been wronged by this sour politician, then only a younger son with expectations. When the play opens he is engaged to a charming young girl. She finding out the story and Vida's wrong romantically insists that her fiance shall make amends for the past by marrying Vida. Vida, however, no longer cares for the man who had spoiled her life. But she is a leader of the women's suffrage movement and taking advantage of the girl's generous impulses, when the politician makes his offer of marriage, rejects it but suggests a way by which he may prove his repentance, "Befriend the Women's Cause!" And on this the curtain fell amidst thunderous suffragist applause. The plot is of course far-fetched, but Miss Robins is clever and witty as well as charming and even an unsympathetic audience would neither have been annoyed or bored with "Votes for Women."

Miss Wynne Matthison who plays the part of Vida is like Miss Robins a suffragist in reality and one of our most charming actresses. Though still quite young she acted as leading lady to the late Sir Henry Irving during his farewell tour.

"There are only two experiences I have not had, Death and Solvency" once confessed "Owen Hall" and now all too soon the first of these experiences in his theatre regret will be felt by the English speaking public in all parts of the world at the news of the sudden death of Mr. James Davis, or as he was of course better known to thousands of those for whose amusement he catered so successfully "Owen Hall."

Before he invented musical comedy and found the royal road to fortune "Owen Hall" had had a varied and interesting career. He started in life as a solicitor and while practising in that profession stood for Parliament in an Irish Constituency where, however, he only polled twelve votes, which he characteristically remarked was unfair as "He had paid for fourteen." This rather weakened his faith in politics as a career, and he next turned his attention to the turf. Unhappily, or perhaps it would be more true to say happily, the turf proved no kinder to him than politics, and Mr. Hall next became a journalist and founded several papers all of which however had careers more exciting than enduring. It was a chance conversation with Mr. George Edwardes in a train which led Mr. Hall to write the "Gaiety Girl" a play which took the town by storm at its first appearance at the Prince of Wales Theatre in 1893 and has had the unique experience of drawing large audiences in London and Australia, South Africa and the United States. The same enthusiastic reception was accorded to almost every production which proceeded from "Owen Hall's" ready pen.

Other works of Mr. Hall's which are household words are "The Geisha,' from which it is stated profits amounting to half a million have been drawn, "Floradora," "The Girl from Kays," "Sergeant Brue and at the time of his death he was engaged on "The Catherine Wheel," "Owen Hall"—"owing All" was his explanation of the pseudonym—was a true Bohemian. As he himself said his weekly expenditure was always just a little beyond his weekly income and his chronic insolvency was a standing joke with himself and his friends. "Payne None" was Arthur Roberts' witty variation of "Owen Hall."

Owen Hall by the way has two clever sisters known to fame as Mrs. Aria, perhaps the most Successful Writer on dress in Europe, and Mrs. Frankau, better known as Frank Danby the author of many brilliant novels.

"FRAISE," CHILDREN'S COLOUR.

Just a word about fashions for that very important person the modern child. Children's fashions like those of every one else have their changes and this season the change is rather a sweeping one. For quite a number of years the mother of the well-dressed child has pinned her faith either to blue serge or tussore if expense is to be considered, or cream serge and white silk.

This season, however, both white and navy blue have suffered eclipse and the really fashionable little girl is garbed in the new colour "fraise." Little reefer coats and kilted skirts are of fraise relieved with hemstitched sailor batiste sailor collars. Shanting silk is dyed "fraise" and made up in most charming little Empire frocks. Hats are of course "fraise" both in rucked silk and frilled muslin and the more serviceable straw.

But what is "fraise"? you may ask if you are not up in colour phraseology as it is known to Bond-Street. Well fraise is reminicent of a shade popular in those almost forgotten greenery-yallery, Grosvenor Gallery days which the revival of Patience at the Savoy has served to recall, only it was not called fraise then. It was termed crushed strawberry. Fraise in fact repeats the curious tint of a pink rose whose freshness has faded and it certainly suits the dainty beauty of childhood.

THE MISERE CALL.

An interesting incident in the world of cards has just shown how the millions who play for pure amusement in their own homes are ruled by about two gentlemen in the heart of fashionable London. Thousands of people have this week asked that a call of misere should be introduced into the game of Bridge whose popularity throughout the country is still unquestioned. 'Misere,' say they will do away with the runs of incessant bad luck which are so trying to the temper. We shall not mind then, if we have really shocking hands, because we will go misere, and score ten for every trick we lose over six. It will break the monotony of calls of despair on spades, which are sometimes safe, but count so little.

The clamour grew, and every bridge acquaintance one met agreed. But before an innovation can become law in the kingdom of cards, it must have the seel of a bevy of clubs around Pall Mall the Portland, the Turf, Almack's, and say the Raleigh. Their word is law on cards, like that of the Jockey Club on racing. Every card club, however, follows the lead of the Portland, and the Portland decides on the opinion of two or three experts such as Mr. W. Dalton, and Mr. A. Lindsay Lister.

"The Clubs" do not want misere, and Sir Hugh Stewart, the Secretary of Almack's, told me why. "Every game of cards," he said to me, "is based on the proposition that the lucky shall be favoured and misere is against this, since it would give a high value to wretched hands. Of course, misere would be an extremely clever and delicate game; but it would be against the sporting instinct. The man who has won a lot of money wants to give the loser opportunity to get it back, and all games must have a clear and uninterrupted issue consistent with that fact. This, of course, only applies to experts—people who have the card faculty, and play more or less as a profession. There is not the slightest reason why people should not play misere if they want to; it is a good game, but when, one has a leader such as Mr. Dalton against it in serious card playing, it cannot be official."

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

The Rani's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 2.

The Commission sat to-day at the old Central Hotel, the residence of the Chief of Vishalghad and the last witness for the defence, the Rani Saheb was examined. The Rani Saheb Rukmonibai, residing at Kinhai, aged 31 years, stated:—I am the elder wife of the Chief. After the Chief's installaton we went to Aundh from Kinhai for *Purnima*. We reached Aundh at four p. m. the day before *Purnima*. Two tents were pitched for us. We went to worship the goddess in the Wada. Before going to the tents the Chief went out somewhere that day. The next day the Chief went out about 9 a.m. I don't know who accompanied him. I went an hour after the Chief. I went to the goddess on the hill. From there I went to the Wada at noon. I went by tonga. The Chief was then upstairs in the temple near the Wada. On my way from the hill I passed the Kharbari's bungalow and dispensary. Before the Karad goddess ceremony I bathed and then prepared the offerings. The Bodan ceremony was performed by Divaker. The Chief and I performed the basket-waving. After that other ceremonies were gone through. We left when the Brahmins sat down to eat and went to the bungalow in separate tongas, I got down at the bungalow and then the Chief went to the tent. We left the Wada at about 2-30 p.m. I never go to the office tent. The Chief returned to the Bungalow. We had meals and went to the tent. The Chief went for the night procession. From the time the Chief entered the tent up to the time he went for the procession he did not leave the Mulla. He went at 9-30. I was asleep when he returned. I don't know Pirya nor did I ever see him. No birds were brought to the tent on *Purnima* day. On that day the Chief did not incite anybody in my presence to kill the Kharbari. The next day I went to the Wada at 10. The Chief went before me. We left the Wada at 12, had meals at the bungalow and then went to the tents. The Fouzdar and Doctor Desai had meals with us. The Doctor arrived that morning and left Aundh with us. I went out at five. The Chief left before me. We went to the town. I met the Chief at the Wada. I returned at 7. I did not see any birds on my arrival, but I heard some birds had arrived. I saw the birds the day we left for Kinhai. Dr. Desai went with us and stopped a day at Kinhai.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rao, witness said.—The Chief's younger wife lives at Aundh. I live at Kinhai, Balku came to Aundh with us and stopped at the Mulla. He never went out with the Chief or myself. When I go to the goddess on the hill I go in the morning. I hear the Chief's younger wife also goes, but I never saw her there. There are two worshippers, Mahdeo and Diveker. Diveker told me Mahdeo was on leave. Dr. Desai came to Aundh as the State wanted a Doctor. I did not go to the last *purnima* as the Chief was sick in Bombay.

To the Court. The Chief did not tell me he visited the Jail. He did not tell me he gave orders for the birds to be sent to the tent. I don't know where they came from. but learnt they were Sutbirds when the basket was waved. The Chief, Ramkrishna and Diveker, and I had a hand on it. The Banasbee shows that leave was granted to Mahdeo on 17th February, but the date of his application was not shown.

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THE HUMOURS OF MARRYING,

BY

ATHOL FORBES

(*Author of "Cassock and Comedy," etc.*)

Every cleric you meet, from Archbishop to curate, has his good story to tell, which illustrates the lighter side of the most serious step in the life of a man and woman,—namely marriage. Some of the stories are told at the expense of the clergy, others of the parties immediately concerned. A few years ago a young fisherman came to the vicarage. "I want to get married," he said to the maid who answered the ring, and the young man was shewn into the library. "You want to be married, I understand?" was my greeting.

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I thought you could put me in the way, and tell me what to do."

"That is all right. What is the girl's name?" It was given to me and wrote it down. "Your banns will be called three Sundays, and you can be married as soon as you like after that," I said.

The youth, whom I knew well, thanked me and went away. In due course the banns, among others, were called, and while I was having my lunch I was called out to interview an angry mother, and an indignant daughter. Each asserted with some heat that the announcement in Church was the first intimation they had had of the event. I smoothed them down as well as I could and sent for the young man. He was quite unconcerned.

"Did you not put in your banns with Mary Jane S—?" I demanded.

"Yes, sir."

"She swears that she knows nothing about it," I said.

"I expect she doesn't, if you didn't tell her," was his answer.

He had left that part to me, and admitted the additional fact that he fancied the girl would be more likely to listen to me. Frequently, fishermen have asked me to 'pop the question' for them. It is a compliment to my eloquence no doubt, but I do not include that office in my vicariate.

EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

The late Archbishop of Cantebury, Dr. Temple was once called upon to officiate at a society wedding, and promised to propose the health of the bride at the breakfast. A few minutes after they were seated, the Archbishop rose,—

"Ladies and gentleman," he began, "I must claim your indulgence for proposing this toast now instead of later, but as you know I am an old man, and one of my legs has been giving me trouble lately and cause for grave anxiety, you will excuse me leaving you when I tell you I have been pinching my knee for the last five minutes and cannot find any sensation there at all—"

"Pardon me," interrupted the Duchess of——, who sat at his right, "but it was my knee that you were pinching."

For once in his life the Archbishop looked confused, and sat down without a word.

In an adjoining parish the vicar's wife manages things. A youth bent on matrimony called and requested to see the vicar. "What is it?" asked his wife coming to the door.

"I want to get married."

"To get married? Call and see me this evening," said the lady; "I cannot be bothered now."

"Oh, but I got a girl already," cried the alarmed young man.

I was marrying a sailor to a daughter of one of my people. During the service, Jack's attention seemed to be everywhere, except where it ought to be. He was constantly recalled to a more concentrated state of mind by vigorous digs from the elbow of his bride elect. Suddenly he received one which almost knocked the breath out of his body. "Can't I have a look round?" he jerked out. "I haven't been in a place like this before." There are many like Jack who have not his excuse. It was a sailor's effort to adapt himself to his surroundings.

MARRIAGE AND THE POLICE.

The mate of a collier was being married to the daughter of a respectable woman who supplied the smaller shops with vegetables and small stores

"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" I was beginning, when the bridegroom broke in with, "I don't mind if I dew," as he gave the characteristic hoist to his trousers so expressive to those who understand the ways of the sea.

This is not quite so good as a brother clerk who was marrying his coachman to one of the servant maids. The vicar asked the all important question, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?"

"After you, sir," replied the man, as he touched his forelock.

I was particularly struck with the gentle, nice manners of a girl about eighteen, and a youth of twenty for whom I performed the ceremony. I took a fancy to them; they were so dreamy. I learnt that the same night there was a row between this loving pair that two policemen had to be called in, and they were so violent that the officers locked them up. Next day they were fined. Not a happy beginning to married life unless it was that they meant to get all their quarrels over with one big fight. The deadly part was when the relatives arrived and took part in the fray. The police generally gave special attention to a house where a marriage or a funeral was in prospect, particularly on the day itself. A fair amount of latitude was allowed, and I must give the police credit for great tact and management. A policeman is called upon often to act in cases

she refused to do. Her husband ordered her to draw the rest of the money from the Post Office Savings Bank.

HANDICAPPED.

But his wife had a will of her own, and told him frankly that she would do nothing of the kind and suggested that he should try to get employment. To this the affectionate husband replied by informing her that it was not his intention to work, while he had someone to work for him, and he backed up his remark by a savage onslaught on the one who had taken him for better and for worse. But there he made a mistake. Margaret knocked him on his back; before he knew where he was, his leg—the wooden one—was unstrapped and Margaret was belabouring him right heartily. The neighbours expecting murder, for the insulted wife was fairly roused, sent for me. Fortunately I was within easy distance, and was soon on the scene. Margaret and I were great friends, and I go her to pause. The husband lay howling on the ground, making piteous complaints and appeals to me.

Then we had a council of war, and Margaret, as victor, dictated her terms. She would maintain the home by her own exertions. He was to keep the house clean, cook the meals, and do all the household duties; and in order that he should not wander far from his work, Margaret was to take charge of his wooden leg. The penalty was to be another good thrashing from his wife, if he transgressed these rules or neglected his duties. Often when out to early services I have met Margaret trudging off to work carrying the wooden leg with her to the house where she did the washing. Once or twice she administered corporal punishment to her spouse, but in a short space of time he was a respectable member of society, and so far improved that Margaret would trust him with his leg for whole days together.

I often wished that others in the parish had the pluck and determination of this sturdy specimen of Northumbrian womanhood. Once she called at the church to tell me that John was anxious to take the pledge, so I called. No sooner was the pledge signed than he begged me to use my influence with his wife. He wanted to see a football match on the coming Saturday, and he thought if I would speak to his partner she might possibly let him have his leg. A note from me was always successful in obtaining this privilege, but I did not abuse my office by two frequent application, and what looked like one of Cupid's mistakes, turned out a tolerably happy marriage.

THE RING.

As a rule at marriages, the most self-possessed person present is the bride. She it is generally who puts up the banns and makes all the arrangements. The responses are known by heart, and given straight off the reel, but the bridegroom is ever a nervous blunderer.

There are many jokes about the ring. Let me relate one. The bridegroom on this occasion was the skipper of a steam tug, and his mate was best man. I asked him to deposit the ring on the book. This was followed by blank bewilderment on the face of the man. A vigorous search began; pockets were turned out; the floor scrutinised to see if he had dropped it, but no ring. Billy the mate was dispatched to the tug, which was lying at the quay.

He returned with a man's earring, a round loop of gold, but not the wedding ring. Throughout the service I noticed that the skipper was chewing something. I interrogated. It was the ring, but no longer recognisable as such. He had chewed it out of shape. So the large earring was used, and the bride gave her husband a warm address in the vestry afterwards. The service provides for an address, so I said nothing. To interfere between man and wife demands powers of diplomacy that would make a man worthy to be ambassador to a first-class power.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., resumed the execution of the ordinary duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th April.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th April.

Captain W. J. H. Hunter, 116th Mahrattas, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident at Perim in addition to his Military duties with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office pending further orders.

During Mr. A. F. H. Comber's absence on leave, the Collector of Ratnagiri, to perform the duties of the Officer in charge of His Highness the ex-King Thebaw, in addition to his own.

The services of Captain C. F. Harold, an Assistant Political Agent of the Second Grade, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 16th March.

The services of Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Captain W. H. Bawden, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. S. A. Whittle, City Deputy Collector, Karachi, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Karachi, to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act.

During the absence on deputation of Mr. W. L. B. Souter, or pending further orders:—Mr. C. A. B. Betty, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, to act as Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. Mr. H. Stanley, Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on relief at Poona, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara, and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge, Satara, may make over to him for trial.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The Honourable Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., F.K.C., M.Inst.C.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and eight days from the 27th April.

Mr. P. G. Messent, M.Inst.C.E., to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of the Hononrable Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., F.K.C., M. Inst.C.E., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. D. McLeod, Master of the Dredger *Mermaid* to pilot the dredger in the Port of Aden.

License to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend Auton Dahlgreen of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission.

On return from leave, Mr. E. M. Proes, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Presidency District. On relief by Mr. Proes, the services of Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Improvement Trust for appointment as their Engineer.

Mr V. T. Agashe, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days from 5th May.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Influenza Coughs and Colds. In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences to the patient. Holloway's remedies will restore if recovery be possible they ally the alarming symptoms and purify the blood; Nature consummate the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Football 1907.

A meeting in connection with the Harwood Legue was held yesterday evening in Pyrke's Restaurant, Mr. Ross being unanimously voted to the chair. The Hon. Secretary's report for the last season was adopted. Eight teams competed last year and public interest in the matches was as keen as ever. The Royal Scotts were the winners having only two goals scored against them by the Bombay Gymkhana. The runners up, the Government Telegraph, deserved their place. Another good team, the Y. M. C. A., were unfortunate in having one of their matches decided against them. Owing to a number of wet Saturdays the gate takings were unfortunately greatly reduced.

It was decided that the subscription to the League should be the same as last year. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to invite entries from the different clubs. It is hoped that the new Commercial Gymkhana will be one of the competitors this season and the Grant Medical College will also possibly figure in the fixture card. It was unanimously decided to invite Mr. Justice Russell again to accept the position of President and it was proposed by Mr. Dawson, seconded and carried, that Mr. C. M. Ross be elected Vice President, a position he has filled for many years to the advantage of the League.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. R. Sharpe who has so creditably filled the post of Hon. Secretary, a position which he unfortunately relinquishes on his approaching departure for England. It was decided to invite Mr. Hogan, the well known member of the Horse Club, to accept the Secretaryship of the League.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 2.

The last night of the Poona boxing tournament opened with a fine night and a record house, each regiment of the station contributing their representatives to watch the finals

BOYS' FINAL

Boy Wise, Poona Volunteer Rifles, versus Boy Brown, Lincolns. Wise won. Both the boys showed extraordinary pluck and endurance from the start to the finish continually jabing at each other. Wise won on points

FEATHER WEIGHTS—FINAL.

Private Blake, Middiesex, vs. Lance Corporal Martin, East Surreys. Blake won. Blake gave a splendid exhibition of scientific fighting and showed his superiority in every round. In the third round Martin threw up the sponge.

SIX ROUND CONTEST FOR POYS.

Boy Scott, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, vs. Boy Wright, G. I. P. Volunteers. Scott won. The fight was an innovation. The boys fought like men all through the six rounds. Scott won on points.

SIX ROUND CONTEST FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Gill, Bombay Rifles, versus Private Tucker, Worcesters. Tucker won. Both fought cautiously throughout, but Tucker warmed up in the last round and won on points.

LAHORE HOCKEY SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 2.

Hockey season in Lahore is now in full swing and there is every evidence that interest in the game will be more sustained this year than has been the case in previous seasons. During the past fortnight various Clubs have been hard at practice and two or three friendly games have been played, in which promising form has been shown by the competing teams, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Lahore Cantonment, and North Western Railway.

There is some talk of getting up a local tournament, and if this takes practical shape, I am told it will give a great fillip to the game.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The following Teams are named to compete in the forthcoming Polo Tournament at Simla:—

The 10th Hussars; 12th Lancers; 18th Tiwana Lancers and the 8th Cavalry, Patiala, as well as the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, the Viceroy's Staff and two local teams made up of Officers now in Simla.

INSECURITY OF RAILWAY JOURNEYS.

Continued Thefts Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Another running train theft has been reported. Mr. T. C. Cowden, a passenger to Kalka by the Punjab Mail, was robbed of his handbag containing valuable jewellery, between Howrah and Bankipore. The police are enquiring. There were several thefts recently on this particular section of the line and only in one case, that of John Baptist, has the delinquent been brought to justice. Passengers feel very insecure and are resorting to various means to protect their property, some even carrying loaded revolvers.

THE POONA ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Poona, which has never had any kind of tramway communication, now has hopes of a fine service of electrically-propelled cars, if it only waits long enough some Poonaites may live to see it, but it will be years before the scheme is consummated.

However, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., of Bombay, have made a start with a scheme now before Government to provide Poona with electric light in the streets, power and cars. The intimation is conveyed as follows in the "Government Gazette."

(*a*) Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of Bombay, have applied to the Government of Bombay for a license for the supply of ectrical energy for all purposes including traction.

(*b*) The area throughout which it is proposed to supply energy is the area contained within the municipal limits of Poona including Bamburda.

(*c*) The supply is to be given for all purposes including traction.

(*d*) It is proposed to supply the energy from a Central Station to be erected within the area of supply; and to lay down underground mains or to erect aerial lines on such system or systems as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*e*) The streets and other places for which powers are sought to break up; and in, under, over and along which powers are sought to place electric supply lines are all the streets and places under the control of the Municipality and the Local Government and the level-crossings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Copies of a map showing the proposed area of supply and the draft license have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of the Municipal Corporation of the town of Poona and at the offices of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, and printed copies of the draft license, and the license, when granted, will be furnished at the price of Re. 1 for each copy to all persons applying for same from the undersigned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere,

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems an unnecessary amount of fuss because the Gymkhana have decided to adopt a practice which has the sanction of long use. Some of your correspondents,—I presume that such eager partisans are all first class players,—have probably never seen how matters are run, say on County Cricket grounds at Home. The grand stand in reserved for subscribers and no player is admitted to the stand unless qualified by the full subscription having been payed. Are the committees who uphold this rule snobs or are they doing their best to make the sport pay its way? There is probably no team in Bombay which would or could have borne the cost of deficits year after year as did the Gymkhana until the last two or three tournaments. It has been stated so often that the annual meeting has been a financial success all through, that it may be as well to let it be known that this is not the case and that even with two successes it is improbable that the receipts and cost from the commencement to now yet balance. Why then should the Gymkhana which bears all the brunt be anathematised for attempting to put the gate money on a proper basis? Will some of your readers carry their memory back to last year's tournament and try to remember how many time they were forced to stand because the seats were occupied by those who obtained free entrance as "players' friends"? Do any of them remember a little incident of (I think) two years ago when some players had to be warned off the ground for securing seats early and sending their free tickets to friends waiting outside? I often fancy that the National game of England is looking on. In Bombay it seems essential to have a lady at one's side to look on too. It is delightful to see ladies present but the players, who are presumed to regard the whole thing as "sport for sports' sake" should be far too keen on the game, learning future opponents' tactics and studying how to remedy their own faults, to find any time for social amenities. Considering that every player gets a return of some hundreds per cent. on the outlay of entrance fee, it seems to me that they are somewhat greedy in wishing to prevent the organisers running the entertainment on the lines least calculated to result in a loss. If the competing teams guaranteed to pay up their share in the event of a loss, the tournament might be run for the benefit of non-payers: but Bombay is not Utopia. It seems that your correspondents consider the Gymkhana mean for reserving the first enclosure for themselves (which they do not), and want to have a right to enter it (which they have). A lot has been said about snobbishness, so I have consulted "Webster" on the subject to find it means "mean admiration for mean things." Now who is it that is snobbish in this matter? For the life of me I cannot see it is the Gymkhana.—Yours, etc.,

BORED.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have followed the correspondence regarding the sore subject, "Competitors Enclosure" with keen interest, and reluctantly make the following suggestion in support of Ichabod's article in yesterday issue of your paper.

It would be a great disappointment to the sporting public if the protesting teams did not enter and allowed the cup to be taken away from Bombay without the best teams taking part in the tourney. I should advise the Captains of the teams to enter immediately and pay for tickets for every member of the teams for the 1st enclosure and do their level best to try and win the cup sportingly for Bombay.

Protest against this payment and then draft a letter to the donor and ask that arrangements be transferred to the Young Men's Christian Association Club, or any other Club that the Captains may agree to, bringing forward the constant discontent caused by the Gymkhana Committee in framing arbitrary rules.

Introduce a Hockey League Association, with Captains of each local team as members and elect a Sporting President i.e., Mr. H. E. E. Proctor; introduce League Matches on the same principle as that run by the Rovers Club with an entrance fee of Rs. 10/- per team each season, so as to pay for expenses, etc., subscribe for a cup, and so on. This would make Hockey more popular and players would undoubtedly take a keener interest in the game.

If the above suggestions were adopted the Gymkhana sportsmen could be boycotted (a Swadeshi movement), but of course this, from a sportsman's point of view and mine, would not be "Playing the Game." Yet everything they say is "Fair in Love and War." Lastly I do think it time a fee was introduced for ladies and children; the latter take up all the chairs and seats to the annoyance of those that have paid for tickets, and as the expense of competitors, and the Ladies who muster pretty strong and obstruct the view with their parasols and hats and thus deprive hard-worked men who have returned from office, from sitting accommodation. A fee of Rs. 2 for the tournament would I feel sure, meet the case, irrespective of other advantages derived thereby.—Yours etc.,

CHECKMATE.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 28.

Your readers are aware that Government had appointed Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner, Northern Division, as Special Commissioner to adjudicate upon the claim laid by the Jamnagar State against the Morvi State to recover a large area of some miles, comprising the recently established Morvi port of Navlakhi and enormous waters, islands and mangrove swamps adjacent to that Bundar. The enquiry commenced at Ahmedabad in November and lasted for full five months. The plaintiff State of Jamnagar, was represented by Mr. Gulabrai Vajeshanker Chhaya, a Pleader practising in the Kathiawar Agency Courts and Mr. Maniram Ambaram, Revenue Commissioner of that State; and the defendant State of Morvi by Mr. Ranchhodlal Wandrawandas Patvari, B. A. L. L. B., Chief Minister of Palanpur, whose services were specially borrowed by the Morvi State, assisted by Mr. Bhogilal Lala, a member of the Ahmedabad Bar. The Commissioner, after making an elaborate and exhaustive enquiry on the 25th instant, announced a lengthy and well weighed decision on the case, at camp, Veravval, dismissing Jamnagar's claim *in toto* on all points. The Commissioner has discarded the witnesses and 'wahiwat' tendered by the plaintiff, most of which was *post litem motam*, and fixed the boundary along the stream called the Bodki Jhinjhoda Nulla which was from the very commencement of the dispute relied on by the Morvi State as the boundary stream.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Waghji, G C I. E, the enlightened Chief of the Morvi State, is to be congratulated on his success in this important case, and now that the Navlakhi dispute has been adjudicated upon in his favour, it is to be hoped that His Highness, who is a model ruler, ever enterprising and benevolent, will spare neither energy nor money in making greater developments and improvements in his new port, which would steadily augment trade and facilitate communication to the public at large.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following:—

"The Golden Hawk," by Edith Rickert, London: (Edward Arnold).

"I believe, and other Essays," by Guy Thorne, London: (George Bell & Sons).

"Amalia," by Graham Hope, London: (George Bell & Sons).

"The Evolution of Katherine," by E. Temple Thurston, London: (George Bell & Sons).

"Human Toll," by Barbara Baynton, London: (Duckworth and Co.).

"The American Girl in India," by Shelland Bradley, London: (George Bell & Sons).

"King Peter," by Dion Clayton Calthorp, London: (Duckworth and Co.)

"My Prison Life," by Jabez Spencer Balfour, London: (T. Fisher Unwin).

"John Glynn," by Arthur Paterson, London: (Macmillan and Co. Ld.)

"A Second Franco-German War and its Consequences for England," by a Belgian officer. Oxford: (Alden and Co. Ld.)

"Madame de Treymes," by Edith Wharton, London: (Macmillan and Co. Ld.)

"The House of Rest," by Mrs. Fred Reynolds, London: (George Bell & Sons).

BY THE WAY.

A FAMOUS COLONIAL OFFICIAL.

It does not seem so many years ago that to the sculptured memorials in the chief corridor at the Colonial Office there was added a bust of the real founder of our modern Colonial system, Gibbon Wakefield. The idea, if not first originating with, had been warmly advocated by the then Permanent Under-Secretary, Robert G. W. Herbert. It is now announced that Sir Robert Herbert's own counterfeit presentment in stone is progressing towards completion in Mr. George Frampton's studio. No man was better known by the Colonial Premiers now visiting England than the original of Mr. Frampton's work—himself at one time a Colonial Premier also. The inauguration of the monument, should it prove practicable during their stay, would form a happy feature in the programme of their functions.

THE CUNARD COW.

Mr. John Bartholomew, a White Star chief steward, who is about to retire from the sea after forty-one years' service, has been telling a New York interviewer something of the conditions on Atlantic liners in his early days. One of his stories was of the "Cunard cow," which was taken on board to supply first-class passengers with fresh milk. Second-class passengers could sometimes see her, and on quiet days the steerage passengers could hear her moo. In those times the liners were lighted by candles. Table-napkins were not supplied, even in the first-class, except when specially hired, and long benches were used at meals instead of chairs.

THE MODES AND MANNERS OF MOTORS.

No enthusiast has yet seen his way to compile and publish a selection of familiar quotations appropriate to the modes and manners of motor-cars. A fitting start, the "Glasgow News" suggests, might be made with Matthew Arnold's "An eddy of purposeless dust, effort unmeaning and vain," and Shakespeare gives us a fitting reply with "The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril." Milton, in his turn, might add his quota of criticism, most appropriately taken from Paradise Lost. "The madding wheels of brasen chariots raged; dire was the noise of conflict." There is a latent truth, moreover, in the application of Moore's famous line to the discovery of the tracks of motor wheels on a dusty road, "The trail of the serpent is over them all."

DANGERS OF THE HOUSE FLY.

The common house-fly is not quite so innocent as he sometimes looks. Dr. Barras, a Scots bacteriologist, has been conducting a series of experiments as to the part played by the house-fly in the dissemination of infectious disease, and he has just published the results: Several flies (he says) were made to crawl over freshly prepared agar-agar, confained in sterile petri-dishes. The dishes were then placed in an incubator at the normal temperature of the body, and at the end of twenty-four hours numerous colonies of micro-organisms had appeared on the surface of the media. On microscopical examination, these colonies were seen to consist of, amongst others, growths of the micro-organisms associated with the presence of sewage and decomposing organic matter. The great increase in the cases of diarrhœa, he contends, was also intimately related to the advent of the house-fly. After these insects, which have been in contact with decomposing matter, found an entrance into dwelling-houses the contamination of food, especially of milk, was, Dr. Barras says, sure to follow, so that this might be one of the causes of summer diarrhœa and of infantile mortality, especially amongst bottle-fed children.

HAVE LAMPS KILLED CONVERSATION?

The lament is frequently made that nowadays conversation is a lost art, its decay is commonly attributed to the pressure of business interests and the general modern tendency to "hustle." A writer in the "Boston Herald," however, offers a much more ingenious theory. He points out that a few generations ago people had to pass their evenings in the light of flickering candles, which made reading difficult. When the argand lamp appeared, the members of the household instead of discussing interesting problems with one another, spent their time in reading about them in books and magazines Since then improved gas-burners and the electric light have done even more to make talking out of date.

CLOTH FAIR.

Amongst the few specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in London, the houses in and immediately adjacent to the narrow street at Smithfield called the Cloth Fair are unquestionably according to the *Religuary*, an undoubted authority, the most remarkable, the most complete, and the most picturesque. Although they present no particular feature of architectural merit, they remain as an extremely interesting group of old wooden houses with over-sailing stories and picturesque gables. The street, by reason of its very narrowness, looks old, and, notwithstanding the various reparations and rebuildings which have been carried out at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, and in spite of the many changes which have been carried out in the neighbourhood, the Cloth Fair remains to-day a veritable "bit" of Old London as it was pretty generally about the middle of the seventeenth century.

THE DATE OF THE HOUSES.

To what period the houses should be assigned is rather doubtful, but it can hardly be later, one would imagine, than the seventeenth century. These houses are believed to have been built as permanent dwellings partly on the site once occupied by the clothiers' and drapers booths in Bartholomew Fair, and partly on the site of the ancient church. The booths were erected at fair-time just round the church—in fact, in the churchyard. The most interesting of the old house in the Cloth Fair are said to be the group next to the porch of St. Bartholomew's Church.

LAWYERS AS WILL-MAKERS.

In scribbling his will on a sheet of rough foolscap the late Lord Davey showed the lawyer's traditional distaste for elaborate testaments. Lord Mansfield found half a sheet of notepaper ample for the disposal of all his worldly possessions; Sir James Fitz James Stephen's will was a model of brevity, for it began and ended in thirteen words; and a dozen lines served to dispose of Lord Russell of Killowen's estate of nearly £150,000. The late Lord Grimthorpe showed a fine contempt for convention in scribbling three of his fourteen codiciles on the backs of an old letter, a diuner invitation, and a circular respectively. Lord St. Leonards put his last testament so carefully away that the most diligent search failed to discover it; Lord St. Helier provided fees for lawyers by tearing a sheet out of his will; and Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., did his "cloth" an equally good turn by leaving a will full of interlineations; while Sergeant Maynard deliberately left an ambiguously worded testament in order that certain legal questions that had puzzled him when living should be settled when he was dead.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

Every year the so-called "May" meetings grow in number and cover a longer period. A quarter of a century or so ago probably a score of meetings were held, and, so far as we remember, they were confined to the "merry month," which gives them their name; this year they actually cover more than three of the twelve months, and not until the end of June may we expect the last of them. For many a year Exeter Hall has been the Mecca of those on May meetings intent, and as many as twenty-two meetings have been housed in this historic hall in a single day; 15,000 people have crowded its rooms between morning and evening; and from first to last the number who attend each year's gatherings within its walls is estimated at a quarter of a million. No other hall can boast half the number, although many thousands flock to such rallying places as the Mansion House, St. Martin's Town Hall, Wesley's Chapel, and the Memorial Hall. Some of the more enthusiastic attend scores of these meetings; and it is on record that one indefatigable lady, in a recent year, actually put in over two hundred attendances.

THE POET OF AIRSHIPUR.

One Evening of this Week is did befall
I stood inside the Eg-Rekulch- Relof,
And in the Barnous-Boum mine Eyes perceiv'd
That weirdsome Shapes were pendant from the Wall.

And, strange to tell, of that Unearthly Lot
Some could articulate, while others not:
And suddenly one more impatient cried:—
"Which of Us here will carry off the Pot?

"Will you Dayzd-Duk e'er fly for twenty Feet?
Whl that wing'd Katta-Pilar rise to greet
The Hunter of the East when forth he flings
His Shafts, or feebly flutter to the Street?

"Does that Umm-Brair turned outside in
Think the Ten Thousand Pounds to lightly win?
And as for yonder bloated Blofi there!
It seems to me its Chance is somewhat thin!"

None answer'd this; but after Silance spake
An Airship of an Ornithorhynchus Make:—
"Excuse me, was the Model of your Lines
The Graph of some tremendous seismic Quake?"

Ah, come with old Khayyam, and leave the Wise
To dream of that ten-thousand pounder Prise;
One thing is certain, and the Rest is Lies,
That sure as Egs-is-Egs old Tempus flies!

M. R.

Do not be deluded into neglecting a little cold, nasal catarrh or expectoration. If you do, it will finally become too late for treatment. Morrhuol Grecoote cures catarrh and dries up secretions which cause expectoration.

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 1st May, 1907, was 29,847. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 3 feet. The hight of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 15ft. at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 2ND MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most places and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° in excess of normal in Lower Sind, while the minimum is 6° to 12° in defect at Hyderabad (Deccan), Cochin, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Jaipur, Jacobabad and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Akola and the lowest 61° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Indore, Ahmedabad, Calicut, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Trichinopoly and Colombo report a few drops.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally high in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar fresh to strong northerly winds are likely to blow on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Bombay, Friday, 3rd May.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officer as follows:—Major J. J. Marsland, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, for six months, from 25th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Captain West of the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed Adjutant of the 46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery vice Captain Willis appointed to the 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery on promotion.

Captain Cox and Lieutenant Cleaver of the 77th Moplahs are transferred to the 67th Punjabis and 29th Punjabis, respectively. Captain Taylor of the 32nd Lancers has been selected as Aid-de-Camp to Sir E. Lugard, Governor of Hongkong.

Major Hildebrand of the 27th Punjabis is appointed 2nd in Command of that Regiment.

Colonel W. G. Hamilton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, is granted five months' combined leave.

Major Drake-Brockman of the 18th Infantry is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Colonel Legh of the 116th Mahrattas has assumed Command of the Aden Brigade.

On the departure of General Debrath on leave on the 26th of April 1907, Lieutenant J. C. J Smith of the 101st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected to officiate as Subaltern of the 27th Mountain Battery vice Gunter on leave.

The deaths are announced of Major Sartorius of the 103rd Infantry in London on the 19th April and Lieutenant Massy of the 48th Pioneers in Limerick on the 14th of April 1907.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	7	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	14	8	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	8	7	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	13	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	3	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	5	1	11
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	0
Total.....	52	40	116
Total plague deaths to date..	140,373		
Same date last year.....	183	144	306

A HOME correspondent writes:—"A bit of a spurt is to be put on at Woolwich in order that everything may be done for the rearmament of the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery Batteries in India during the present financial year. The action of the Indian Government in taking every means to put their forces into the very best form for anything they may be called upon to do in the defence of the Empire is a curious commentary on the bungling which is going on in the Home Army under the Haldane *regime*, particularly in the starving of the Royal Artillery in *personnel* and guns."

THE Chinese Government, says a China paper, are going to create a Navy and are now looking for a suitable place for a naval base. The Naval Department expects to find one in Canton, and has accordingly sent a message to the Viceroy asking him to report whether any place in the south can be converted into a naval base. The message further asks the Viceroy to include in his report the names and addresses of all Kwongtung naval students who graduated abroad.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GENESIS OF THE PRESENT MODE.

Now that the "Empire dress" has gained such an extraordinary popularity with English-women, we must—in order to understand this popularity—cross the Channel and picture to ourselves, not the present-day Paris, but the Paris of long ago, the Paris of the "First Empire." Josephine de Beauharnais, as Empress, introduced into the Court of her time such distinguishing elegance of dress, such charm of manner, such perfection of taste—accompanied with a perhaps too fatal extravagance—that the whole Court was revivified under her influence. When we think of the care that the French-women at that period daily bestowed on their toilette, the position of supremacy which they now hold in matters of dress need not be suprising to us. To be dressed—as the French-women were dressed—in the costume of the "First Empire" this daily care is absolutely necessary. One has seen Englishwomen, who unfortunately have not even attempted to exercise this care, present a ludicrous appearance in this costume. It is certainly true that a modified form of Empress dress has been adopted, the elegant "robe de princesse." To be practical in the wearing of this modified Empire robe we must have a perfectly-fitting under-bodice or combination robe, and this bodice must be boned for at least seven inches below the waist and for four inches above the waist. This will ensure a better foundation, which will greatly help, and without which, especially on a stout figure, the dress cannot hang as it should hang, but will flop ungracefully.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S DRESSES.

To describe some of Josephine's Empire costumes were to describe a dream of beauty, every accessory being perfect. She was often robed in white; the texture was of Indian muslin tissue, so exquisitely fine that she had the appearance, not of an earthly being, but of a phantom of air. The expense of this glorious tissue can be but faintly imagined. Around the bottom of her skirt were edgings of gold broidered of pearls, and the bodice was draped in folds which left the arms naked, and ends of the material were caught up on the shoulders, being fastened together by cameos, buckles of diamonds, or golden lions' heads which formed clasps. To a person of a little later period than the "First Empire" the magnificence of Josephine's diamonds was almost unbelievable; but to a present day society woman they do not create much suprise. Josephine—like the elegant ladies of the Empire—had the fancy of matching all her toilettes with the colour of the furniture; and with her keen perception of harmony she contrived to make her surroundings vibrate peacefully, if she were wearing pale blue then she would place herself in her room of yellow brocade; if green myrtle velvet, in her room of red brocade. Josephine was the first to introdue into Paris all the Oriental embroideries; to teach the ancient fashions in dress; to teach to the women of her own time—and which has been transmitted down through her—the art of wearing the cashmere shawls. These shawls—mostly from Persia—were a passion with Josephine; they completed the setting to the Empire robe.

A THINKING HORSE.

Remarkable Experiments.

In the silly season of 1905 all Germany was racking its brains over the accomplishments of clever "Hans," the so-called "thinking horse." Under circumstances that seemed to preclude the co-operation of its owner, this animal performed intellectual feats which bade fair to revolutionise current ideas as to the mental development of the brute creation. By taps on the ground with its fore feet it gave answers to sums in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, read passages of print, and told time from a watch. It indicated the value of coins, differentiated between major and minor keys, and expressed a prefence for harmonies over discords, in fact, there seemed no limit to its intellectual capacity. It was examined by commissions of professors, but though many explanations were put forward none of them seemed satisfactory.

After the horse had been the rage of a season it suffered the fate of many human celebrities, and was forgotten. Its memory has, however, been revived by a book by the Berlin psychologist, Oscar Pfungst, who claims at last to have plucked out the heart of its mystery. This work is preceded by his introduction by Herr Carl Stumpi-professor of philosophy and director of the Psychological Institute at Berlin University. The author be ganan researches with experiments to discover whether "Hans" could answer questions, the replies to which were unknown to his interrogator. This he soon found not to be the case. It was therefore evident that the horse obtained its knowledge from the person who questioned it and did not in reality think Independently. The next discovery Herr Pfungst made was that it was not necessary to speak the questions at all so long as he kept the answer steadily in his own mind. This led him to the conclusion that the horse was guided by involuntary movements on the part of the questioner—in this case himself—so soon as the horse's hoof had taped on the ground the number of times which, interpreted by "Hans's" alphabet gave the right answer.

Describing his trials, the author says: "In order to succeed, it did not suffice merely to imagine the desired number. It had to be done with a high dgree of expectative tension. One had to, as it were, call inwardly to the horse. 'You must!' The effect made itself noticeable through feelings of tension in the skin of the head and the muscles of the neck. When the decisive number was reached, the tension was suddenly, relaxed, and a peculiar fueling of relief and release set in."

This feeling of relief, according to Herr Pfungst, is accompanied by involuntary movements, which slight though they are were perceived by "Hans" and acted upon by him. Some firm believers in the

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE *Indian Spectator* discourses :—The reply given by the Secretary of State to Mr. Hart-Davies, in regard to Government officials offering themselves for election as municipal councillors, is sufficiently colourless to leave the Government of India perfectly free to take such action as it deems fit on the memorial submitted by the Madhav Bagh meeting. No one has asked for a general rule prohibiting all Government servants from seeking election officers of the Educational Deparment, for example, cannot fetter the independent judgment of the majority of the voters, and there are many other officers whose ambition to shine as municipal councillors and whose canvassing for votes would not be unseemly. Much depends upon the position of the officer concerned, the nature of the power exercised by him and the influence which his office carries. While the Government of India is yet free to take any line of action it chooses, we wonder why Mr. Hart-Davies wished to sound the Secretary of State at the present stage. Perhaps at the time of asking his question he was not aware of the contents of the Madhav Bagh memorial. When a question is still under the consideration of the Government in this country, the policy of interpellating the Secretary of State may cut both ways. He is not likely to give any answer which will force the hands of the Government here. Especially Mr. Morley has all along been religiously scrupulous not to take any step or say any word which might be understood as interfering with the discretion of the Government on the spot prematurely.

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW CORPORATION.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks on the relative merits of the two candidates for the office of President of the new Corporation :—At the Corporation meeting on last Thursday consideration was given to the appointment of a President for the current year. Mr. Setalwad raised a point of order, questioning the right of those Justices, against whom legal proceedings were pending, to take part in the proceedings regarding the election of the President. The objection was over-ruled, and on a division Mr. Vithaldas was nominated to the chair by 21 votes in excess of the other candidate, the Hon. Mr. U. S. Dikshit, who was proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. In consideration of the exceptional circumstances through which the ill-starred Corporation of this year has to wade, it is all but necessary that it proceeded with caution, keeping itself in close conformity with the spirit and the letter of the law. Nothing would be more detrimental to the city's best interests than that urgent business at the Corporation should be tossed about at a game of shuttle-cock between the contending parties. A regular dead-lock would be created whereby the city's interests would go to the wall if the aggrieved party should seek redress at Court on all matters of difference, where the Corporation's decisions were not in strict unison with the requirements of the law. Similarly the President's word cannot always be all in all and conclusive, for there is another tribunal where those aggrieved can appeal for justice, and it is indeed a hard nut which the new Chairman will have to crack during his occupancy of the chair. Mr. Vithaldas has taken upon himself an exceptionally difficult task, which may often prove thankless for him in spite of his best endeavours to reconcile adverse interests and to conduct the business of the Corporation smoothly during heated controversies. As an experienced and veteran lawyer, Mr. Dikshit would have been more able to shape his rulings in strict agreement with legal technicalities, but since our young President has girded up his loins to play the role which a man more experienced than he would have quailed to undertake, we wish him joy of his new enterprise.

The *Gujerati* observes:—The very first meeting of the Corporation showed elements of discord. Thanks to Mr Harrison and his Caucus. As far as we recollect, presidents of the Corporation have been chosen in the past either with the unanimous vote of the Corporators or without any dissentient voice being raised at the meeting. We are sorry there was a marked departure from this tradition on the present occasion and that a difference of opinion was not averted. To have the honour of presidentship of the Corporation with the unanimous voice of its members is a worthy aspiration. Difference of opinion at the very outset is calculated to weaken confidence and it has therefore been the ambition of aspirants for the honour, to avoid it. The influence of the exciting controversies through which the city has passed was visible even at the very first formal meeting of the Corporation and those who wished to place a lawyer like the Hon. Mr. Dixit in the presidential chair were anxious to secure a president well conversant with law and procedure and qualified by his training and professional experience to deal with the questions that the president has to decide with adequate knowledge and insight. The majority of the Corporators have, however, chosen the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas President of the Corporation. He has done good work as a Corporator and made himself useful in other spheres of activity, and little could have been urged against his selection under ordinary circumstances but for the fact that he has had the strong support of Mr. Harrison and his combination.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—What did the Police Commissioner gain by prosecuting certain members of his force in a court of law, instead of punishing them departmentally for disobedience of orders? The High Court has admitted that his order was "wide and comprehensive," which seems to be another way of saying that it might be interpreted as having prohibited acts which could not be legitimately forbidden. The Court could not assume the responsibility of interfering with the discretion of the head of the force, who was responsible for its discipline, but the nominal fine imposed by the High Court might be understood as an indication that it was not considered desirable to encourage such prosecutions. No harm to the public or to any individual was caused by the constables meeting together to discuss their grievances and hardships. If they had met merely to decide upon some common representation in a respectful manner, even the ends of discipline might not have been defeated by the prohibited act. But usually such meetings decide upon a strike and conduct themselves in a spirit of defiance and dictation to superiors. Government servants in other departments also are required to sumbit their grievances individually, and not by collective memorials or petitions. The philosophy of that rule seems to be that although man for man a superior feels himself strong enough as against a subordinate, he feels his authority shaken and jeopardised by a combination of subordinates. The Commissioner might have been within his rights in extending the same principle to a collective discussion of grievances when they were still under his consideration. But we find it difficult to believe that the Commissioner would have started a prosecution if a dozen policemen had submitted a joint memorial in disobedience of orders: and we fail to see why a prosecution should have been started because a meeting was held in defiance of orders. If the meeting had decided to go on a strike immediately and continue the strike until the men got what they wanted, the disobedience would have involved a public injury.

SEDITION IN THE PRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* writes on the subject of sedition in the Press:—The successive prosecutions of native newspapers in India on grave charges of sedition in the different Presidencies, are liable to one or the other of the following interpretations. They either disclose a state of increased unrest in the country or indicate that the Native press is unqualified to appreciate the privilege of unrestricted freedom. That the country is in a mild state of political ferment is what no one who follows the trend of events can dispute. The struggle for political emancipation is getting keener, and responsible statesmen have shown by their readiness to go with the times that they are alive to the new conditions which have sprung up. Increase of education has called into being new aspirations and kindled a zest for the acquirement of a greater share in the administration of the country. A few months' interval is all that we have to wait for to see how nearer the proposed expansion of the Legislative Councils carry us to that goal. But unrest is not disaffection, and can subsist without its being disloyal. Not by the wildest stretch of imagination can the most buoyant Nationalist read in the present unrest signs of rooted disloyalty. India has tided over many a revulsion of political feelings, stronger in their expression than the wave of unrest which now runs over the whole Peninsula. But it is a passing wave of heat which will subside in time, as we have enough faith in the justice and righteousness of our rulers who have always met our legitimate aspirations in a spirit of liberality quite in the fulness of time. The journalists who read in these signs of unrest some impending revolution are either knaves, or dupes, more generally the latter. By the promulgation of seditious effusions calculated to embitter the relations between the rulers and the governed, they do doubtful service to the cause they preach, and set back the dial of progress by several years.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE LYCEUM'S REPLY.

SOMEONE was asking not long ago—I believe it was in reference to Mr. Hall Caine's attempt to give his "Prodigal Son" and his "Bondman" a class all to themselves—"What is melodrama?" Several people made guesses, but none of them appear to have hit the mark. But the right answer was on its way. Mr. Walter Howard was writing "Her Love Against the World." And now, if anyone wants to know what melodrama really is, let him go to the Lyceum. Mr Howard's strenuous story of the brave and handsome young Eric Strathmere's rescue of the fair Princess Iris from the toils of the wicked Prince Ulric of Ravensburg sends all uncertainty to the winds. It lays the dust of doubt with a deluge. "What is melodrama?" "Her Love Against the World." There is no mistake about it.

THE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE.

Mr. Eric Mayne who plays the bold, bad Ulric, is new to London, but old in villainy. Need I insist that this is no attack upon his private character when the actor bears in reality the curly-headed and blue-eyed name to which the hero can lay only a temporary and dramatic claim?) Mr. Eric Mayne has impersonated "the villain of the piece" in scores of melodramas in the provinces, and he knows the old business thoroughly. "Ha, ha! a time will come!" is writ large all over him. The prophetic phrase stands out in illuminated letters from his gleaming white teeth like "B-o-V-R-I-L" from the house-tops. Its characters are woven in scarlet thread across his heavy black moustache. His cunning attitudes exude it, and it flashes continually from his shifty eyes. And with what a magnificently awesome effect Mr. Eric Mayne uses those eyes of his! It is as if he had been in the habit of saturating himself all his professional life with Henry V.'s speech to his soldiers before Harfleur:

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like the brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

The wild and wasteful ocean at the Lyceum being represented, of course, by the wild and wasteful tears of the persecuted heroine.

THE ASPIRANT'S CHOICE.

To see Mr. Eric Mayne play the Wicked Prince in "Her Love Against the World" is to understand why the ambition of the stage aspirant leans in so many cases in the direction of the villain. The job seems such an easy one: the lines for working on so definite. Who could not walk through a piece with a cloud on the brow, a hiss in the voice, an angry light in the eye, and a satanic smile on the lip? And who, doing this, could help being impressive? In amateur dramatic clubs there is always a rush for the villain. I was one of the rushers myself years ago. When the question arrived as to who should play the hero, I generally struck a very villainous attitude and lent the eye a terrible aspect. It seemed to me an impossible feat of histrionics to pump up the emotions of courage and affection at any odd time when you happened to be feeling anything but courageous and affectionate. And so I assumed that expression of undying hatred for a twofold purpose—to show that I was not in the least bit suited for Hero, and that, if the manager wanted a right-down regular thoroughpaced villain, I was his man. And so is it with the professionals. I have not met a single comedian of note yet who has not, as a youth, burned to be engaged to hiss the immortal sentences: "Curse her, how I love her!"—"She must and shall be mine!"—"Ha, ha! a time will come!"—"Here, officers do your duty! *arrest that man!* The actors who played the villains at the old Victoria Theatre—the "Vic"—were the most envied of men. I believe Henry S. Leigh echoed the ambition of a thousand amateur players and professional beginners when he wrote of the "affable chap" who impersonated the villains at the "Vic:"

I envied him with all my heart—
I feel it would have been my pride
To act a very wicked part
In dramas on the Surrey side.
Had I to seek a fresh career—
If Fate would let me have my pick,
I'd say, "Well, Destiny, look here,
I'll play the villains at the 'Vic'"
Serene my days would be and bright,
My deeds exceptionally good;
But I would cork my brow at night
And be as naughty as I could,
And on my grave, when I am dead,
I'd plant no *laurel* with its bile,
But just this little phrase instead—
"He played the villains at the 'Vic'!"

PHARAOH AT THE SCALA.

"On or about April 22"—probably "on" and possibly "about"—is the patent stretchable date marked for the production at the Scala of "The Judgment of Pharaoh," whose author, Mr. Alfred C. Calmour, is always specially remembered by playgoers for his charming poetical play, "The Amber Heart," the heroine of which as most people know, is one of Miss Ellen Terry's favourite parts. Mr. Calmour's new play is not in verse, but in picturesque prose, and it is good to know that this will be associated with the picturesque music—Egyptian religious choral music—of Mr. Napoleon Lambelet, who will act as the Scala's musical director. The "Haunt of the Lions" and the "Court of Concubines" are the two great scenes to be looked to; but, as in "The Sign of the Cross," there will be no real lions in the former. Mr. Calmour wanted them badly, and could have obtained them, but they are "not in the contract," and their appearance on the Scala stage, with their "horrid laughing jaws," would lead to all sorts of legal trouble.

SOME OF THE PLAYERS.

Having already been the Pope in the "Eternal City" and the Vicar of Wakefield in "Olivia," Mr. Brandon Thomas, who has been engaged for Pharaoh, ought to feel fairly well at home in the part. It will be difficult to indentify the Scala Pharaoh with the author of "Charley's Aunt" and "Ethiopian Ditties"—to say nothing of "A Highland Legacy," "The Colour-Sergeant" and "22a Curzon Street"—but as no one is likely to visit Mr. Distin Maddick's beautiful theatre for such a purpose, perhaps the difficulty need not have been mentioned. Mr. Brandon Thomas has done much dignified work as an actor, apart from his Pope and his Vicar, and when I think of Mr. Tree's revival of "Richard II." at His Majesty's I fall in with a particularly grateful memory of Mr. Thomas's tractful performance of John of Gaunt. The Father-Christmassy-Rip-Van-winklish Duke of Lancaster, whose speeches are almost as long as his night-gown, and quite as liable to be stumbled over, is usually a terrible old bore, and I have known members of the audience to be cruel enough to share in Richard's indecently obvious manifestations of relief when Northumberland has come on to announce that "his tongue is now a stringless instrument." But Mr. Brandon Thomas spoke the lines of old John with such a musical voice that at his Majesty's we were all quite sorry to learn Northumberland's news. Doubtless Mr. Brandon Thomas will be as successful with Mr. Alfred C. Calmour's "picturesque prose" as he was with William Shakespear's picturesque verse.

ALSO IN THE CAST.

Mr. James Fernandez and Mr. Edmund Gurney—the latter fresh from his most excellent work at the Court—are two more strong cards for the game of Pharaoh at the Scala, and should be held to represent ample compensation for the absence of lions of the rampant and roaring order. That sort of thing does not belong to the acting of to-day. It died with "the villains at the 'Vic'" Artistically prominent among the ladies of the cast in "The Judgment of Pharaoh" are Miss Cecil Cromwell and Miss Nora Lancaster, both of whom have done first-rate work with the late Sir Henry Irving. Miss Lancaster is a daughter of Mrs. Walter Reynolds, who as Miss Ellen Lancaster Wallis made a great name in Stageland as Shakespeare heroines, and for whom the Shaftesbury Theatre, it may be remembered, was specially built. The young actress at the Scala, who is cast for a Hebrew maiden, was Mr. Beerbohm Tree's leading lady in his recent tour of the provinces, and her stage record further embraces, besides her successful appearances with Irving in England and America as Beatrice in the great "Dante" production a long engagement as "Little Britain" in Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley's pretty comedy, "Mice and Men" and a much-praised performance of Imogen in the longest run of Cymbeline known in the history of the theatre. This last achievement was in Manchester, where Miss Nora Lancaster, naturally, is very affectionately remembered. By the way, "The Judment of Pharoh" has itself already made a most favourable impression in Manchester—and in Leicester, too. What will be the judgment of London?

MR. CALMOUR AND BUDDING TALENT.

Mr. Alfred C. Calmour is noted in the world of the theatre for his kind heart as well as his "Amber" one. Few dramatists have done as much as he has done in the way of recognising "possibilities" in inexperienced young actresses, and helping them to the front—or, at least, to the first few stepping-stones which have led that way. Mr. Lewis Waller's leading lady, Miss Evelyn Millard, owes her early introductions to the stage to the interest taken in her by the Scala's latest dramatist; and among the many actresses of the moment—and, it is to be hoped, or many more moments to come—who have either been introduced by him to their first chances, and coached by him into a condition to make the best of them, are the Misses Violet and Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Sarah Brooke, Miss Annie Hughes, and Miss Nancy Price. With all this to his credit, he deserves well of the gods. Which is a gentle hint to certain young men and women who may contemplate being present at the Scala on the first night (in London) of "The Judgment of Pharaoh."

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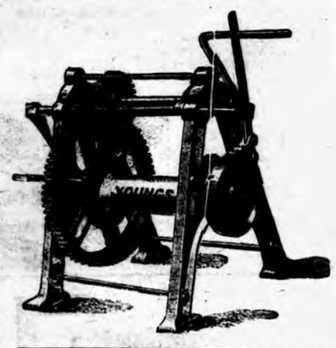

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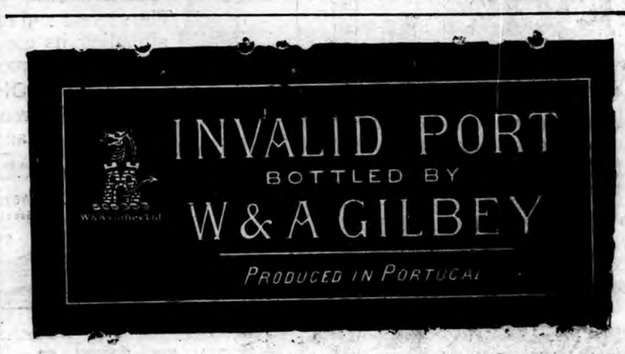

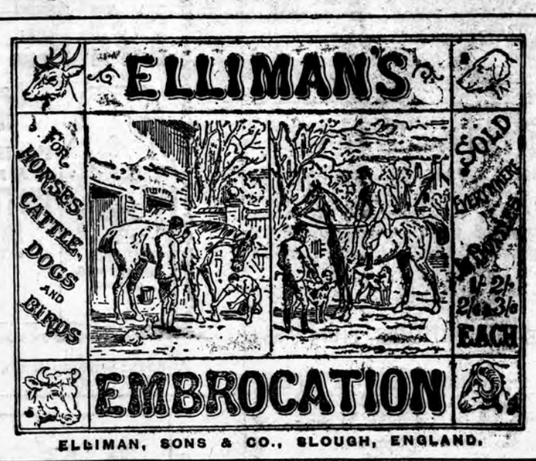

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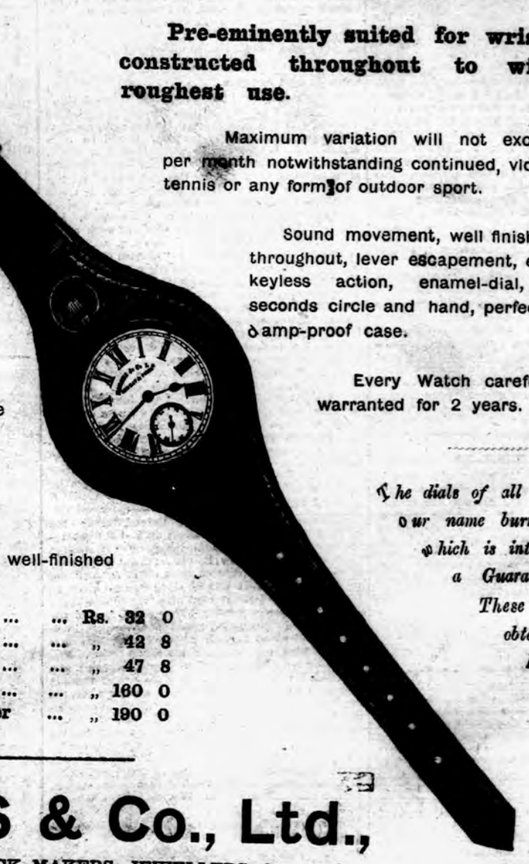

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